

## Alia Airport puts Jordan on aviation map

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—The new Queen Alia International Airport is a showcase of modern design and technology, and will greatly improve on air travel safety, not to mention convenient flying.

The airport has two parallel, 3,660-metre runways, oriented East-West in the direction of prevailing winds. This allows simultaneous take-off or landing of two aircraft. The runways and high-speed taxiways are built to accommodate high-performance aircraft such as Boeing 747s, DC-10s and Airbus A300s.

The forecast for passenger traffic through the airport is 2.6 million passengers annually, to reach 6-8 million by the year 2000. The two terminal buildings have been designed to handle the load. They are each three stories high, and are connected by an overhead bridge on the second level.

The area of each terminal is 31,000 square metres, and each serves a separate apron, with five gates each, with the modern extending boarding ramps. The aprons accommodate 26 parked aircraft each.

The huge Alia maintenance hangar, built on an

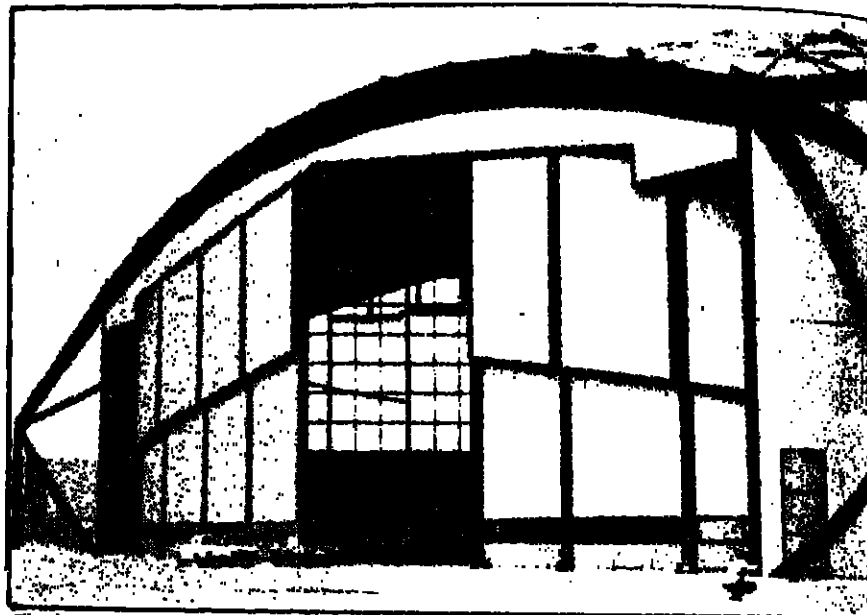
innovative design by the Austrian firm Voest Alpine, won an architecture award in Europe. The nearby air cargo terminal will handle up to 430,000 tonnes annually by 2000.

The maintenance hangar can accommodate one Boeing 747 and two Tristar-sized aircraft, or up to five small aircraft at one time.

The catering building is capable of producing 10,000 meals a day for airlines, in addition to 2,000 for Alia staff.

A royal pavilion for the use of the royal family and guests has complete independent facilities, including kitchen and press room.

The nerve centre of the complex is the 35-metre high control tower, which houses sophisticated telecommunications and airport control networks. The control tower equipment includes an Instrument Landing System, a VHF OMNI Range to guide aircraft, Distance Measuring Equipment, a Visual Approach Slope Indicator, VHF and UHF air-ground voice communications and digital weather display equipment.



The huge maintenance hangar for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for which the contract firm and the Transport Ministry won a design award (Photo by Hussam Ibrahim)

## Hunger strike starts in Al-Nafha

AMMAN—Palestinian prisoners in Al-Nafha prison declared a hunger strike yesterday, Israeli Radio reported. They were protesting against the callous and inhuman conditions under which they live. Additional troops were summoned to the jail to quell any disturbance by the prisoners.

Meanwhile, Member of the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) Shulamit Aloni sent an urgent message to Minister of Defence Ariel Sharon, requesting him to intervene with the prison authorities to stop torture operations against Israeli soldiers in jail for refusing military service in Lebanon and the occupied territories.

Aloni said that the news she received from inside the prison confirmed that soldiers belonging to progressive military movements had been subjected to torture and that many of them had been sent to hospitals for treatment.

The radio's military correspondent added that violent demonstrations took place in Nabulus yesterday. Demonstrators set up road blocks, burned tyres and hurled stones at military vehicles, breaking the glass of three vehicles and injuring three soldiers. Army troops fired teargas to disperse demonstrators and 22 residents were arrested, among them three children.

## Egypt-Soviet relationship thaws out

By Philip Finnegan  
Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO—The signs of an improvement in relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union are unmistakable. President Mubarak himself has told an interviewer that he expects the two countries to exchange ambassadors later this year.

High-ranking visitors from the Soviet Union have already been reappearing in Egypt. Anatoly Gromyko, the son of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, arrived in mid-January at the invitation of Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Institute. His visit coincided with that of the Soviet Mufti Shamseddin Khanouf who came to discuss increased bilateral religious exchanges.

### More Soviet influence

Both sides have been anxious to remove impediments to improved relations. President Mubarak has stopped that anti-Soviet attacks of former President Sadat that culminated in the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador in September 1981. Furthermore, Mubarak this week told an interviewer that Egypt is not providing aid to Afghan rebels. Sadat's participation in the provision of Soviet-made small arms of Egyptian manufacture in a CIA-led operation to supply the Afghans was a major sore point in Soviet-Egyptian relations.

For the Soviet Union, improved relations with Egypt would increase Soviet influence in the

Middle East, particularly among moderate Arab states. Since Sadat expelled Egypt's 17,000 Soviet military advisors in 1972, Soviet influence in the region has been minimal. The new Soviet leadership has shown a desire for greater influence in the region by offering the PLO support for its proposed link with Jordan, even though states such as Syria are certain to be dissatisfied.

Egypt too has much to gain. Egyptian officials are convinced that tacit approval by the Soviet Union is essential to guarantee the stability of any future peace agreement. In the Egyptian view, without the support of the Soviet Union any malcontents will be isolated and powerless. Improved relations with the Soviet Union would help Mubarak in refurbishing Egypt's non-aligned status. Mubarak now speaks of the example of India, which maintains "special economic and industrial relations with the Soviet Union but not to the detriment of relations with the other superpower." Mubarak would like to have a similar, special but not exclusive relationship with the United States.

Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer, Mubarak has been anxious to demonstrate Egypt's independence from American policy. Egypt worked jointly with France to table a So-

curity Council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and Palestinian self-determination, a formula unacceptable to the United States.

### Reviving military trade

Egypt could also benefit from revived military trade with the Soviet Union. The armed forces have often had problems securing spare parts for the country's vast Soviet-made arsenal, even as the Soviet imposed a ban on arms shipments to Egypt in 1974.

Egypt has been forced to obtain spare parts with great difficulty from third parties such as India and Yugoslavia.

Economically Egypt could hope for an improvement in trade. In the past the socialist country has been willing to buy products such as Egyptian furniture or shoes, which the West for reasons of style and quality will not import. Furthermore, much of Egypt's heavy industry such as the iron and steel works and the Nag Hammadi aluminium works is based on the use of Soviet machinery for which a flow of spare parts and technical assistance are crucial, though none is being.

## Israel picks a fight with Marines

By Abdulsalam Y. Massarueh  
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—The Israeli occupying forces in Lebanon are doing all they can nowadays, on the orders of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Prime Minister Begin, to scuttle American efforts to achieve agreements for the withdrawal of their forces, the Syrians, and the remaining PLO fighters in North Lebanon. This includes violent confrontations with US marine officers, as part of the multinational forces of the US Italy and France.

The US government especially President Reagan, feel that they have a moral responsibility concerning the massacres which took place in Sabra and Shatila camps, after the orders were given to withdraw the US Marines from West Beirut. Therefore they are digging in their heels and the 1200 Marines will stay longer, assisted by 600 more Marines abroad from US ships in the Mediterranean sea. To judge by the bold and determined position of the Pentagon and the State Department, as well as White House officials, then no decision to remove the marines, will be taken before their intended mission is accomplished.

### Confrontations increase

The number of confrontations between Israeli forces and US marines has been increasing ever since the riparian talks for withdrawal began. One source, who is very familiar with the Israelis and their objectives, told this correspondent that Israel is up to something. He said they would like

to sabotage these talks which they may well do. He continued that they may want to force the US government to withdraw the Marines from West Beirut, so they can force a settlement on the unstable Lebanese government, without the pressure from the United States.

Israeli forces have a deep-rooted contempt for US forces, no matter where they are, ever since in 1967 Israelis attempted to sink and destroy the USS Liberty. Thanks to the collusion of one American President, Lyndon B. Johnson, the whole matter was buried along with the bodies of the 37 US marines who were killed in that attack. The chain of events which has taken place in West Beirut since last August, when Israeli occupying forces tried to shoot down a US helicopter, properly marked with the US insignia and flying into West Beirut from the dock of the USS Forrestal is an indication of the bad faith of the Israelis.

The State department's records reflect a series of events and accidents. Evidently the US government accepted in good faith, the Israeli forces' apologies for their actions. But apologies are the only thing that the Israelis can offer. Washington, for its part, is reacting as if it were a third or fourth grade country.

The Israelis and their agents in the US have tried to concoct a story out of the US helicopter incident saying that the United States government intended to have the Israeli shoot down the helicopter and kill the negotiations team to create a

confrontation in the US Congress and subjugate the Israeli lobby.

### 'Assurances'

Concerning a related incident the State Department spokesman on 17 September 1982, made the following statement about the Israeli shots at the US Embassy guard posted on the embassy roof: "The Israelis gave full assurance to us (US) that the IDF (Israeli Defence Forces) had orders to avoid all embassy properties in Beirut, to take particular care about the American Embassy and to scrupulously avoid firing toward the chancery."

The US flag was flying high on the embassy when it was fired upon. In 1967 the USS Liberty was also flying the US flag when it was attacked by Israeli jets, as James Ennes, author of the book "The Assault on Liberty" told this correspondent.

Confrontations between Israeli and US forces intensified in a very serious manner on 8 January 1983, when Israelis challenged the Marines in West Beirut. This prompted John Hughes, State Department spokesman, to make a lengthy explanation: "There have been four occasions in the past week (first week in January) involving IDF personnel vehicles near or in the Marines area of deployment. There have been no such occurrences since last Saturday, and we believe the situation has been satisfactorily resolved."

Hughes said at the State Department briefing "clearly, one unit is challenging the right of another." With this he meant that Israeli forces were challenging the US forces about obeying the

multinational forces are to all military forces than those of Lebanon and the MNF.

On Sunday 23 January, three days after US Marine was "nudged" by a speeding jeep attempting to cross the US Marines checkpoint, one US Marine Corps rifleman had a raeli soldier in his sights. He had to be ordered to fire. This has been the closest call yet in recent series of US-Israeli military confrontations in Lebanon, as Pentagon sources said. According to these sources, two confrontations had occurred in one day at a checkpoint near the airport.

Seemingly the Israelis do not want to respect the limitations of their movements in Beirut between 17 and 20 January, when the situation reached dangerous dimensions, the Pentagon and the State Department hurried to patch the holes in their facade of "things are usual" and that "assured them things will not happen again." The issued statement on 20 January, which reflected their loss of patience with the Israelis' open occupation of Lebanon.

"We are increasingly concerned by recent attempts by the IDF to enter the area where the Marines contingent of the MNF is deployed. Continuing incident of this kind incur unnecessary risks for both the Marines and Israeli soldiers involved, and violate the spirit of co-operation required by all parties if the MNF is to carry out its peacekeeping role successfully. We have been in contact with the Israelis and are impressing on them that such irresponsible incidents cannot

## The Jerusalem Star

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Vol 1, Number 28 Amman, 10-16 February 1983/27 Rabi' Al-Thani-4 Jumadil Awwal 1403

Price: Jordan 150 fils; Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals; UAE 3 dirhams; Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils; Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

## Calls for Sharon's ouster mount

By Star Staff Writer  
With agency despatches

AMMAN — The coalition government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin appeared to be teetering on the brink on Wednesday as reactions to the report of the commission investigating last year's Beirut massacres continued to pour in.

The cabinet was holding its second emergency meeting in two days late into the evening. Most opinions voiced both within Israel and without agreed with the recommendation of the Kahan Commission that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon be dismissed. But it seemed that whether or not the cabinet agreed, it would be threatened with collapse one way or another.

Within Israel, Israel Radio quoted the chairman of the World Zionist Organization as saying the commission's recommendations should be implemented in full. Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Erlich agreed.

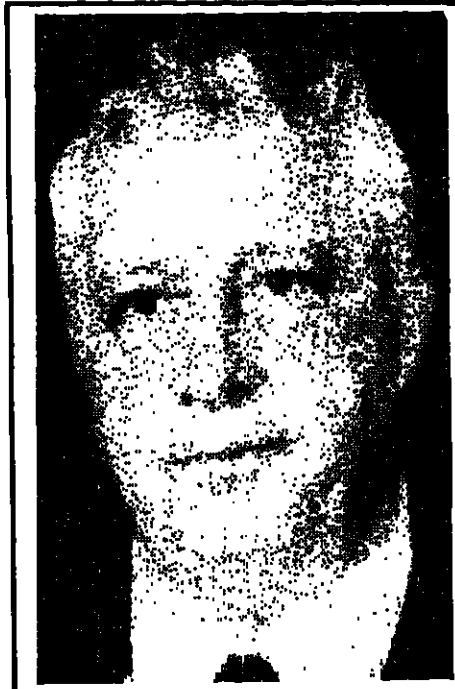
The rightist Hatichva Party rejected the call. Hatichva member Geula Cohen called for new elections.

Most parties in the Israeli Knesset (parliament) chimed in with the call for Sharon's ouster, including some within Mr. Begin's ruling Likud coalition. The radio reported that a majority in the Herut Party of Begin and Sharon were in favour of the move, fearing the political consequences of failing to make it.

Silence was the only official Lebanese reaction Wednesday to the commission's report about the massacres.

The Lebanese state-run radio and television stations in 33 separate news broadcasts since the Israeli report was issued Tuesday morning avoided any mention of the Christian militias' involvement in the massacres as mentioned by the Commission of Chief Israeli Justice Yitzhak Kahan.

The state-run Lebanese media avoided any mention of phrases in the report saying Sharon had decided to allow the Christian militias into the



Ariel Sharon: made a "grave mistake" in not foreseeing the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and should resign.

camp vicinity on his own.

The private media, however, concentrated its dealing with the report on its possible impact on the US sponsored Lebanese-Israeli negotiations.

Lebanese papers, even Phalangist daily organ "Al Umal" published the Kahan commission's full report including the responsibility for the killings, but editorial comments avoided any mention of this particular charge.

Arab press editorials Wednesday described the report of the Israeli commission of inquiry into the massacres as mild criticism while others found them only natural as the outcome put the direct responsibility on a third party.



Raphael Eitan: Actions are "tantamount to a breach of duty" but calls for his resignation would be meaningless.

The Saudi paper "Al-Riyadh" said that the condemnation should have been wider and not restricted to the defence minister.

Meanwhile, a Syrian paper described the findings of the Israeli officials commission as only natural since it was formed by the government.

"Teshrin" said that Begin had formed the committee to ease international anger against the unprecedented brutal mass slaughtering.

Egyptian papers urged the Arab countries to exploit the results of the Israeli report and described the outcome as a fresh black spot in Israel's record.

The semi-official Al-Ahram said that the report was contradictory to we Israeli leaders' belief



Amin Druzy: Censured for not following up steps to prevent the massacre.

that they could easily cover up for the Phalangist militias' crimes.

"Al-Jumhuria" said the findings were not a surprise since they were facts known to all and added that world intelligence agencies know that the massacre was premeditated.

All the main British papers Wednesday carried extensive editorial comment on the findings of the Israeli inquiry and all urged the removal of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

The London Times, in a report said some Israelis had taken part in the actual killing of civilians in the Beirut refugee camps, and that the majority of the Phalangists who took part had remained in their posts, unpunished.

## Netherlands minister arrives

AMMAN (Star)—Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hans Van der Broek arrived here on Wednesday on a three-day visit within a tour of the region. The visiting minister will meet with senior Jordanian officials to review Middle East issues and exchange viewpoints. He will hold a press conference here today (Thursday).

## New Airbus due here

AMMAN (Star)—Middle East Airbus Industrie sales representative Mr. Amir Mohieddin Daouk arrived in Amman on Tuesday. He will hold discussions with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines on the possible sale to Alia of Airbus new aircraft, the A 310.

Mr. Daouk told The Star that an Airbus aircraft will be coming to Amman for a demonstration on 19 February.

## Arafat says massacre report is "incomplete"

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—In an interview with Jordan Television, also broadcast by ABC News last night, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat spoke about his reaction to the findings of the Israeli Commission of Inquiry on the Sabra and Shatila massacres of last September.

Mr. Arafat said that he had expected these findings, but that he had proof that all the Israeli cabinet had been involved in what he called this shameful crime against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He was pleased with the report, but he said it was incomplete because it did not clearly the role and responsibility of Begin, although it condemned the role of the "child-killer Sharon".

He asked world public opinion to take this into consideration, demanding that an international tribunal, like that of Nuremberg, be held, to try not only the Israeli criminals, but also the Americans who were also involved with the "dirty and shameful act of genocide." Mr. Arafat said the massacres were a deliberate and premeditated act on the part of Begin and his ministers.

Describing the insufficiency of the findings, a Palestinian official told The Star that the recommendations of the commission only included the resignation of Sharon, when they should have requested his trial for this heinous crime.

Earlier this week Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Jordan on Monday morning, was received by His Majesty King Hussein. They held lengthy discussions on the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship and on Mr. Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union, in addition to Jordanian-Palestinian matters which should be discussed before the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers on 14 February.

On his arrival in Jordan, Mr. Arafat reiterated the importance of the "special" Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. He also emphasized the solid unity of the Palestinians, which, he said, can overcome any attempt

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## Khirbet Al-Samra treatment plant planned

## AWSA revamps Amman's water, sewerage system

By Kathy Spillman  
Star Staff Writer

A plan to build a new sewage treatment plant to serve Amman is currently under study by the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA). The new plant, which will also serve parts of Zarqa and Ruseifa, will be located at Khirbet Al-Samra.

AWSA is also involved in renovating the city's entire pipeline system, faced with the problem of massive leakages from the existing network. AWSA Director General Mohammad Kilani told The Star of these projects in an interview this week.

The sewage plant project, now under evaluation, "will hopefully be finished before the end of 1984," said Mr. Kilani.

He stressed that a new sewage treatment plant is a vital necessity for Amman. "Only 60 to 65 per cent of the city's population is connected to sewer lines. The new plant is part of our crash programme at AWSA to connect 90 per cent of the people to these sewerage systems."

### Continuous pumping

The plans for a new treatment plant are only part of AWSA's ambitious programme to rehabilitate the city's entire sewerage and water distribution system. One of the most significant changes is the switch from intermittent to continuous pumping of water for public consumption in the city. This policy implemented under Mr. Kilani's authority, has been in effect since September.

Mr. Kilani pointed out that the change has not caused public consumption of water to increase appreciably among AWSA's 70,000 customers in Amman. "For one thing, the water tariff is progressive and very high. Secondly, people are aware that water is a scarce resource and not to be abused," he explained.

He noted that average water consumption per person in Jordan is very low compared with most other countries. "The average consumption is about 70 litres of water a day per person in Amman. In the United States, a person uses about 300 to 400 litres of water daily."

While the supply and consumption of water is very low in Jordan, the water passes the health standards of the World Health Organization. According to Mr. Kilani, AWSA is continually testing the water at reservoirs, pumping stations and at the end of water networks, and is co-operating with the Ministry of Health to guard against contamination.

### 45% leakage

Since the scarcity of water is a primary concern for AWSA and the general public, the pipeline system in Amman is being completely renovated to stop a very severe leakage problem. "Fourty five per cent of all water piped through the old system is wasted through leakage, largely because of the damage caused to the piping by intermittent pumping. Out of 120 litres pumped 50 litres never reach the consumer," Mr. Kilani said.

AWSA has already begun to repair the water network in order to prevent further waste. However, the project needs three to four years to reduce leakage to 20 per cent, a figure that is internationally accepted.

While the renovation of the city's water-pipe system is necessary to prevent waste of the scarce resource, it



Mohammad Kilani

will not noticeably increase the supply of water in Amman. Research and development work on new sources of water for Amman and its environs is one of the top priorities for AWSA, as the water supply equals consumption.

"We are in a very tight position as far as water supply is concerned. We are hoping that the pipeline from the East Ghor canal will increase the availability of water by not less than 50 per cent," Mr. Kilani said.

He pointed out that the pipeline, which is currently under construction under the supervision of the Jordan Valley Authority, will function at full capacity only after a period of three to four years. In this time, the population will increase and the demand for water

will rise. As a result, "we might only break even in the end."

### Euphrates pipeline

Another plan to increase the water supply is currently under serious study by the government. The project of building a pipeline to divert water from the Euphrates river is "very badly needed for the future," according to Mr. Kilani. He said that the pipeline, if built, would provide potable water for personal consumption only. The water would not be used for agricultural or industrial purposes.

Mr. Kilani concluded that a big problem in Third World countries is the lack of training programmes for employees working in water and sewage treatment plants. This in turn adversely affects the general health and well-being of society as a whole. "People need to know how to properly maintain the pumps, how to know if the water is contaminated and what is the effect of contamination on the health of the people."

AWSA hopes to eliminate this problem in Jordan in the near future. AWSA, in association with a US firm, is in the just stages of organizing training courses in water network and sewerage maintenance and operation.

Mr. Kilani is optimistic about the implementation and success of the proposed training programme. "We have already agreed with the National Planning Council that the programme will be made available for all people working in the field, engineers and non-engineers alike."

## Railroad corporation, phosphate company dispute transport fee

AMMAN (Star) - The Aqaba Railroad Corporation is claiming payment of JD 361,000 from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) because of a difference in methods of calculating charges for transport of phosphate ore to Aqaba. The railroad calculates the fees at JD 2,100 per tonne from Al-Hasa mines and JD 2,400 from Wadi Al-Abyad mine.

JPMC, however, has paid the charges at JD 2,050 per tonne from Al-Hasa and JD 2,200 per tonne from Wadi Al-Abyad.

The railroad corporation has decided to pursue its demand for a different payment rate this year.

The railroad earned JD 4.5 million during 1982. Phosphate quantities transported by the railroad last year came to 1.4 million tonnes from Al-Hasa mine and 760,000 tonnes from Wadi Al-Abyad.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

### Annual notice to all British nationals living in Jordan

If you are a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and live in Jordan please contact the British Consul in order to obtain a registration form.

If you registered before 1 January 1982 and have not confirmed your continued presence in Jordan, please do so by contacting the British Consul as soon as possible. British nationals who have registered at the embassy since 1 January 1982, but whose address or phone numbers have changed should notify the Consul of any such changes.

If you are a citizen of a Commonwealth country which does not have an embassy or consulate in Jordan, please ask the British Consul about registration formalities.

The British Embassy is located on Third Circle in Jabal Amman. The phone numbers are 41261 - 68, and the post office box number is 87.

The embassy is open from Sunday until Thursday, 0830 - 1330 hours.

## Jordan

## Driver's licence term to be set at 10 years

By Ahmad Shaker  
Special to The Star

AMMAN-The National Consultative Council (NCC) agreed in its regular session on Monday that private driver's licences will be valid for 10 years instead of five. The NCC was debating the new draft traffic law.

The council also approved an article specifying the following categories of drivers eligible to drive in Jordan with non-Jordanian driving licences:

1. Persons possessing international licences to drive cars of the same category for which the licence is issued.
2. Persons possessing valid licences to drive vehicles in Jordan according to international agreements to which Jordan is a party.
3. Persons permitted to drive in Jordan according to special agreements concluded between Jordan and other countries in which the vehicle is registered or licensed.
4. Jordanians residing abroad, provided they obtain a permit (free of charge) from the Traffic Department to drive a vehicle in Jordan. The permit is to be valid for three months.
5. Any citizen of an Arab country driving his own car, provided it is registered in the country of his nationality, his driving licence is issued in the same country and it is for the same category as the car he is driving.

International driving licences are issued by the Royal Automobile Club in Amman. Applicants must have a valid driving licence, issued either in Jordan or elsewhere. The international driving licence issued in Jordan does not qualify for driving inside Jordan.

## Committee to look at Euphrates pipeline

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN-The project to pipe water from the Euphrates River in Iraq to northern Jordan will be one of the major topics discussed when the joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee meets in Baghdad on Saturday, 12 February.

The three-day meeting will be attended by a Jordanian team headed by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour and including the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad, as well as officials from the National Planning Council (NPC) and the transport and industry and trade ministries.

The Euphrates pipeline project is now under study by a group of three British consulting firms. They are looking at the pumping electronics, civil works, the hydraulics and the overall economics of the project. Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) magazine reported last year that the consultants were to submit their report to the NPC by November 1983.

Implementation of the project is expected to start in 1990, with an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

Besides discussing the canal project,

the Iraqi-Jordanian committee will also hold a general review of economic and commercial co-operation between the two countries. It will look at the projects to improve road transport between Aqaba and Iraq.

### In Brief

● Saudi Arabia's Minister of Health Ghazi Al-Qusaibi will arrive in Amman at the end of this month at the head of a delegation upon the invitation of Jordanian Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas. They will discuss health matters of interest to both countries.

● The cabinet has decided to adjust the prices of statistical publications issued by the Department of Statistics to be sent abroad as follows: The annual statistical bulletin, \$20; Foreign Trade Statistics, \$30; Cost of Living Study, \$20.

● The University of Jordan Board of Trustees has set the fee for one credit hour of doctoral study at JD 18. The university started the doctoral programme in Arabic at the Faculty of Arts.



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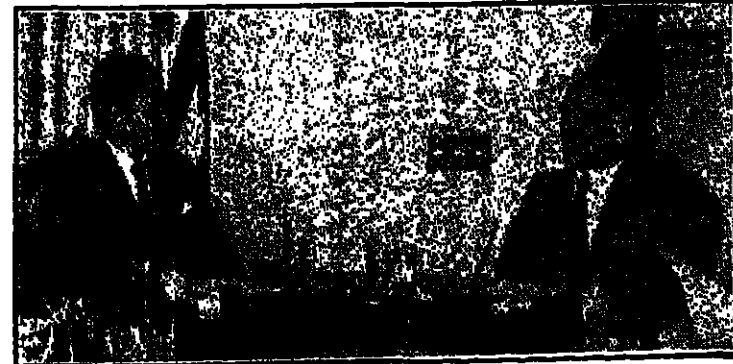


• HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and Queen Noor received former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his wife upon their arrival in Amman last Friday evening on a short private visit.

• PRIME MINISTER Mudar Badran, received Thursday Jordan's permanent Ambassador at the UN, Mr. Abdullah Salah.

• LABOUR MINISTRY under-secretary Tayseer Abdul-Jaber received the ILO delegation and discussed with them Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

• CHIEF CHAMBERLAIN Ahmad Al-Lawzi and Court Minister Amer Khmimash on Monday paid a courtesy visit to Senate Speaker Ahmad Al-Tarawneh in his office at the Senate.



## King meets Bangladeshi ruler

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Monday received Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Hussain Ershad, the administrator of military rule in Bangladesh during a lightning visit to Jordan by Lt.-Gen. Ershad.

King Hussein and the Bangladeshi visitor discussed current efforts to achieve peace in the middle East, as well as Arab and Islamic affairs. The two leaders agreed on the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

## King, Arafat confer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on Monday held a two-and-a-half hour meeting to discuss the joint Palestinian-Jordanian approach to Middle East peace efforts.

The two leaders discussed the most recent Arab and international developments related to the Palestinian issue. The meeting was in advance of the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) in Algiers.

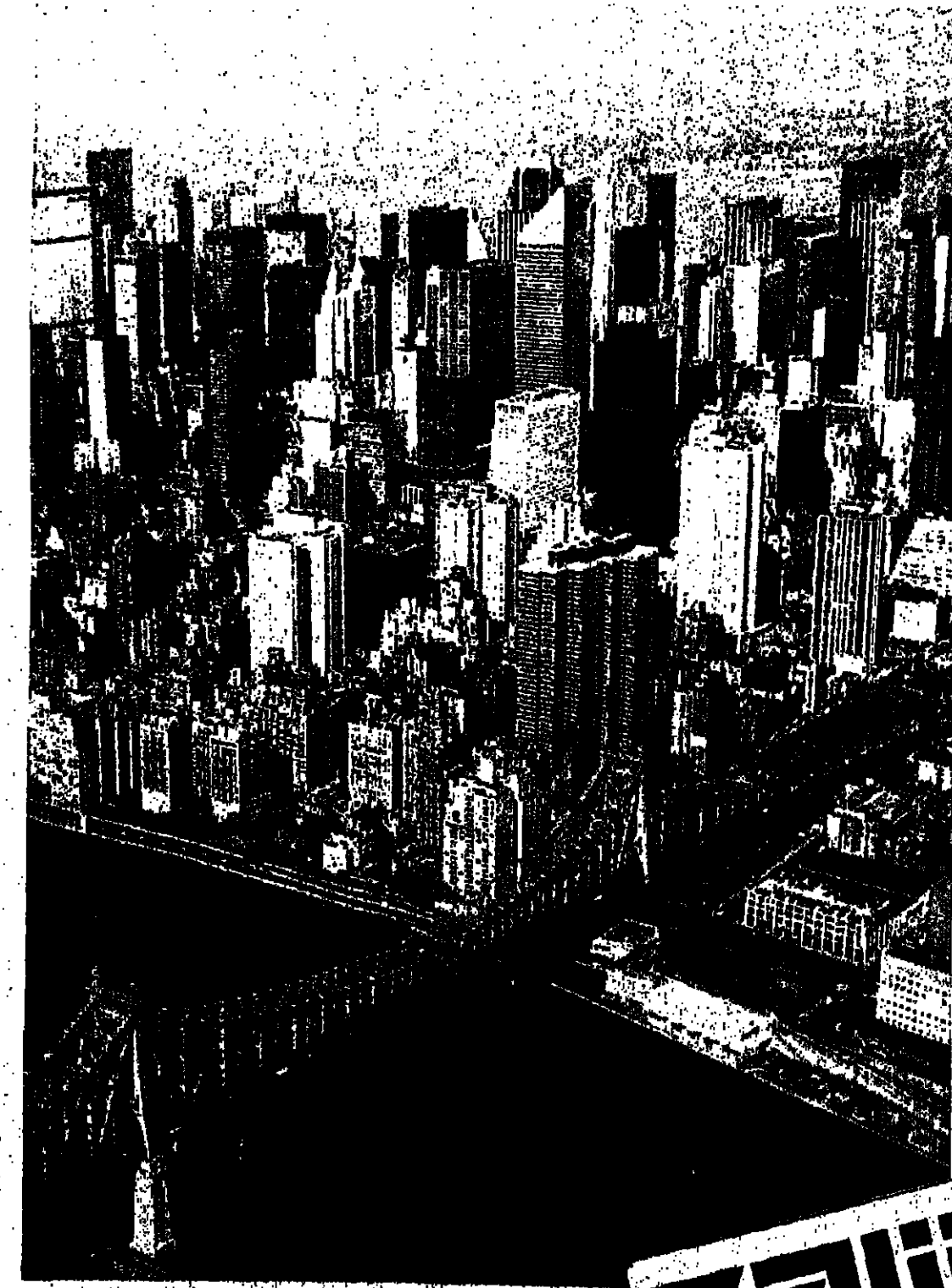
Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Jordan on Monday accompanied by his adviser Imad Shakkour and a PLO Information Department team, also met later in the day with Lebanese Progressive Party leader Walid Jumblatt.

## Jerash Festival set for August

THE SECOND Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts will be held from 12-20 August, it was announced here on Saturday. The announcement followed a meeting of the Jerash Festival committee under Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The first Jerash Festival was held in the summer of 1981. It was due to be repeated last year but was called off due to the serious Middle East political situation.

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## Palestinians Jordanians meet

PALESTINIAN refugee representatives in Jordan on Saturday expressed their support for the policies of King Hussein and His Majesty King Hussein, a joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee met to consider aid projects to living under occupation.

In a meeting with National Committee Council Speaker Sulaiman Al-Jarrah, a delegation of elders from Palestinian refugee camps said they backed efforts Jordan is making on the national and Arab level to seek a lasting Middle East peace.

They also presented to Mr. Jarrah some of the refugees' requests.

Also on Saturday, the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the Occupied West Bank considered development projects could support in the West Bank, the activities of a fund set up for this purpose.

The committee included Jordanian ministers of occupied territories affairs, transport and interior. The Palestinian side also included high-level officials including PLO Deputy Commander Khalil Al-Wazir.

## Acor course in fieldwork begins

AMMAN (Star)-The American Centre of Oriental Research (Acor) in Amman started an 18-lecture course in Archaeological Methodology on Wednesday.

Acor Director David McCree, who is giving the lectures along with the centre's annual appointments, explained that this course will help individuals learn what modern archaeology is. The course will deal with planning projects, choosing sites, deciding where to dig, what actually happens to the artefacts after excavation etc.

Dr. McCree said that functional organizations like the Department of Antiquities, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Jordanian archaeological institutes will also be explained.

Many specialists in this field will be joining in to help the students learn more about pottery, human and animal bones, stone tools and plants.

## A big bank deal

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

A PROMINENT investor paid around JD 1.33 million to purchase 33,000 shares of Cairo-Amman Bank in a large deal divided among 28 contracts during the second day of this week. The value of this bank's stock jumped by 5.4 per cent as a result after it had gained 22 per cent the previous day, due to deals exceeding JD100,000 in value. Cairo-Amman Bank stabilised at the end of the week, after a total price rise of 13.6 per cent.

Another big transaction, involving the shares of National Steel Company, amounted to JD 110,000 on the fourth day of this week; but the value of firm's stock stayed unchanged.

During the week from 1 to 7 February, 449,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 2.55 million divided among 1,200 contracts: an increase of 90 per cent compared to last week.

Daily transactions averaged about JD 500,000, with a deviation of about 156 per cent, or 25.2 per cent of total transactions. If we exclude the Cairo-Amman Bank deal from the total, the daily average of transactions would have reached JD 250,000, with deviation of 10 per cent.

As a result of the big bank deal the banks sector occupied top rank in volume of transactions, it had 75.8 per cent of the total market, a rise of 46.4 points from last week.

Four banks out of 14 took 92.9 per cent of the sector's transactions or 70.5 per cent of the total. Cairo-Amman Bank had 80.5 per cent of the sector's or 61 per cent of the total; the Bank of Jordan took 6 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively; Jordan Oulf Bank took 3.4 per cent of the sector or 2.6 per cent of the total, followed by the Islamic Bank, which had 3 per cent of the sector's transactions or 2.3 per cent of the market total.

The industry sector occupied second rank, receding 30.6 points compared to last week to 14.7 per cent of the market's business. Four out of 24 industrial companies had 67.6 per cent of the sector's transactions or 10 per cent of the total. The National Steel Company ranked first with representing 36.7 per cent of the sector or 5.4 per cent of the total, followed by Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company with 12.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company with 10.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent, and the Jordan Cement Factories Company, which had 7.9 per cent of the sector's transactions or 1.2 per cent of the market total.

The services sector accounted for 6.2 per cent of total transactions, a drop of 11.2 points over last week. Two companies out of ten occupied 55.6 per cent of the sector or 3.4 per cent of the total: The National General Investment Company with 44.2 per cent of the sector's transactions (2.7 per cent of the total) and the International Contracting and Investment Company, with 11.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively.

The insurance sector had only 3.6 per cent of total transactions, a drop of 4.4 points compared to last week. Three insurance companies out of nine occupied 59.9 per cent of the sector's transactions or 2.1 per cent of the total: Al-Izzidar (25 per cent of the sector, 0.9 per cent of the total); Jordan French (17.8 per cent of the sector, 0.6 per cent of the total); and General, with 17.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

During this week the shares of 57 companies were handled. Eleven companies gained in price, notably Cairo-Amman Bank, closing at JD 37.5 up from JD33 the Bank of Jordan, closing at JD 26 up from JD 23.750; International Development and Investments Company closing at JD 3,400 up from 3,200, and the Arab Company for International Investment and Trade, closing at JD 2,180 up from JD 2,060.

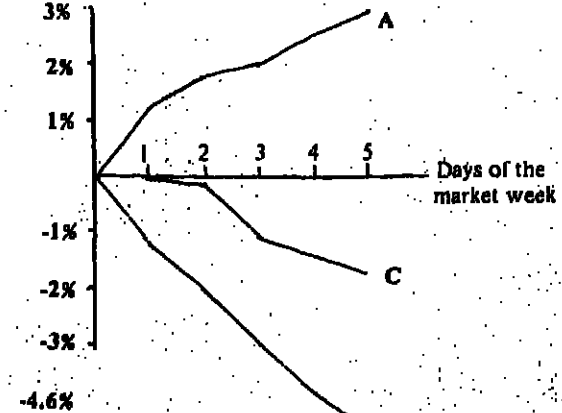
Thirty-seven companies stock dropped in price, including Dar Al-Sha'b Press, closing at JD 2 down from JD 2.210; Petra Insurance Company closing at JD 2,330 down from JD 2,500; Petra Bank closing at JD 7,730 down from JD 8,230, and the National Industries Company, closing at JD 0.950 down from JD 1.010.

Nine companies recorded no share price change. The average record price figure showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent by the end of the week. Hesitation showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent in the daily average.

In the over-the-counter market more than 500,000 shares were handled, at a market value of over JD 439,000.

CORRECTION: In last week's Report the most active company in the industry sector was incorrectly identified as the Jordan Wood Industries Company. The correct English name of the firm is the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company.

### The weekly record



A Companies showing a share price increase  
B Companies with a price decrease  
C The mean record figure

## Arab Bank opens office in Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Agencies)-The Amman-based Arab Bank, one of the oldest banks in the Arab World, opened a branch here this month. Attending the celebration on 2 February were Bank Chairman Abdul Majeed Shoman, the governor of Alexandria and Bank Deputy Director General Khalid Shoman.

In addition to its branches all over the Arab World, the Arab Bank now has offices or affiliates in most time zones around the world, including recently-opened New York office. It hopes to open an off-shore banking unit in Singapore very soon.

## 25 firms make shortlist

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN -- Around 25 international contractors have been put on a shortlist to tender for the construction of a large sewage treatment plant in Zarqa, The Star learned.

The companies will be contacted probably before the end of February for final bids, a spokesman for local consultants Jouzy and Partners told The Star. The closing date for final tenders is still undetermined. More than 150 contractors answered the original tender call.

The plant is to treat 24,000 cubic metres a day of waste water from Zarqa and Ruseifa. It is part of the JD 35 million water and sewerage project for the area mounted by the Water Supply Corporation, and is expected to cost around JD 8 million.

Work on the plant is expected to start in early summer, and to take three to six years. Jouzy and Partners, working with the American firm Malcolm Pirnie Corporation, designed it on the basis of a synthetic trickling filter process.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is to lend Jordan \$7.8 million (about JD 2.6 million) for the Zarqa-Ruseifa project under an agreement signed here last week, during the visit of IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali. IDB joins other lenders, the major one being the World Bank.

## IDB approves JD 1.15 million loans

AMMAN (Star)-The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) this week approved new industrial loans with a total value of 1.15 million. Three of the loans, amounting to JD 315,000 will be used to purchase raw materials for existing projects: a shoe factory, a printing press and a leather factory. Another three amounting to JD 735,000 will finance industrial projects for the production of television antennas, and an automatic bakery. One loan of JD 100,000 will be used for the expansion of leather factory. These projects will add JD 334,600 to the national income during the first year of production, the Jordan News Agency Petra reported.

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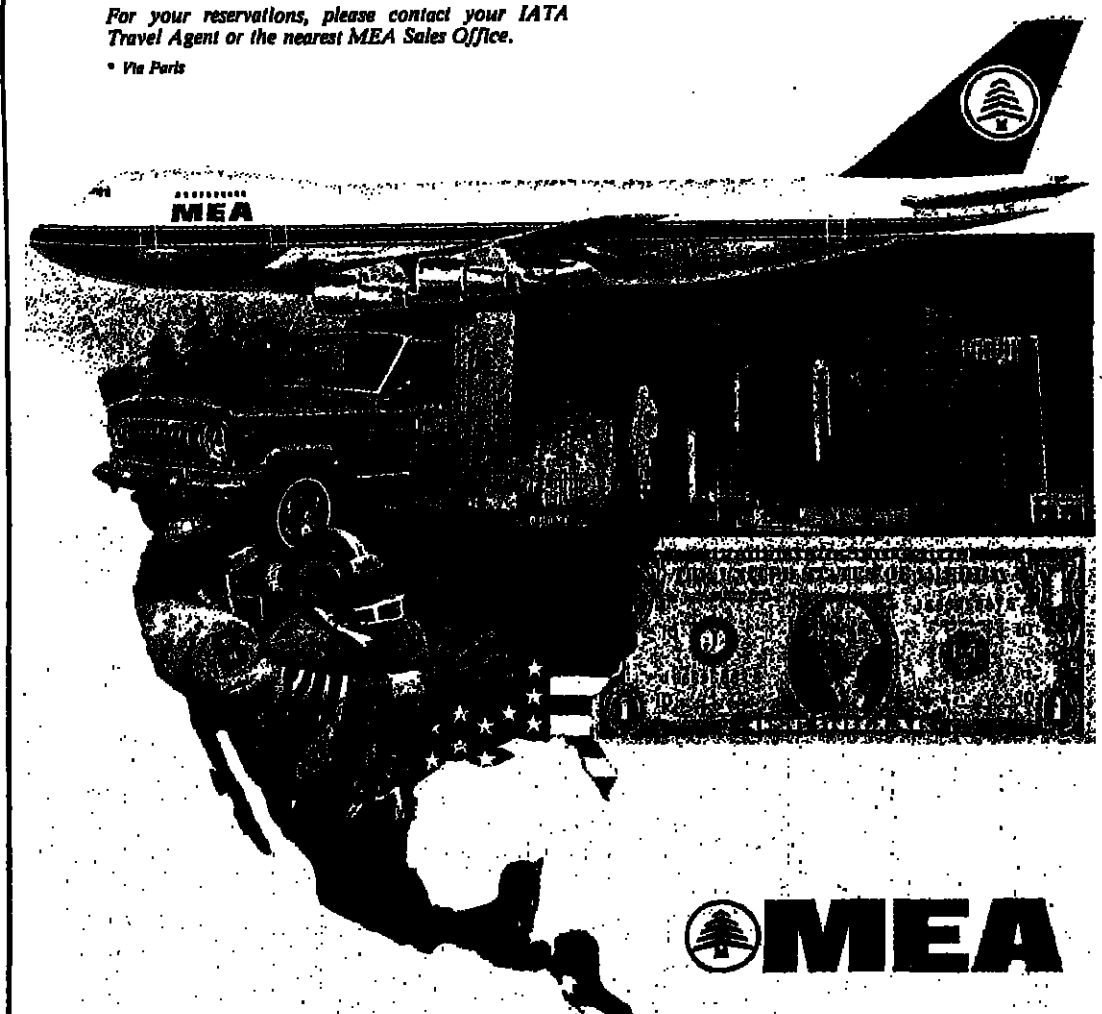
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## Polish leaders grapple with inflation

By Neal Ascherson

WARSAW (ONS) — If Poland is ever to repay its huge hard currency debts, the internal economic crisis must be overcome. Yet in a sense, this is putting the cart before the horse: the Polish economy will never make a full recovery as long as foreign creditors refuse to lend any more money, because the lack of imported raw materials and spare parts slows or even halts production in the factories.

But everyone in the financial world knows that if the Polish government contrives to stabilise the crisis at home and to make at least a bare start on reconstructing trade and repaying loan interest, then the private banks and perhaps even the governments who are creditors will be inclined to take a gamble and advance more money, despite the \$25 billion Poland estimates that it owes the West already.

So far, the progress achieved is mixed. The Polish standard of living fell heavily last year, perhaps by a third, as shop prices were raised. The utter chaos of food supplies which produced so many queues in 1981 was brought into some order in 1982, under martial law, and rationing now provides reasonably reliable supplies to card-holders.

Imports have been cut back brutally, so that while exports to capitalist countries rose last year by 5 per cent, imports from the same countries fell by 23 per cent.

One of the causes of the whole mess was a reckless policy towards agriculture which is mostly in the hands of private farmers. Poland ceased to be a net exporter of agricultural products in 1973. Instead, more and more grain and fodder were imported from the West, for dollars, to produce more and more meat.

In the 1970s, Polish consumption of meat went up from 53 kilograms a head to 74 in 1980. When the crash came, Poland was facing an impossible foreign debt—and a demand for meat which was rising at a pace nobody could satisfy.

With much effort, this crazy situation is now being put right. Imports of Western grain and fodder have been halved, almost, while meat consumption has been cut to about 55 kilograms a head in 1982. The basic plan is that by 1990 Poland will again be self-sufficient in food—or, more accurately, will have a positive balance in trade in agricultural products.

This means using every stick and carrot to make small farmers grow more grain and less meat, and that in turn means, first, getting more fertilizer on to Poland's narrow peasant fields and, second, paying more to the private farmer for his grain.

At present there is a large black market in grain, at twice the official price. The farmers buy it from one another to feed pigs, usually for their own consumption. The Ministry of Agriculture recorded a good harvest last year and calculated that it would be buying 5 million tons of grain this year. It is now clear that only 3 million is being offered to the state. The rest is being hoarded for pigs or sold on the illegal market.

### Threefold price rise

While real progress is being made in agriculture, inflation threatens to return to Poland with a vengeance. In 1981, especially, the zloty began to lose its purchasing power at terrifying speed: for too many were chasing far too few goods. During the first months of martial law, the chaos on the domestic market, especially in food, was restored to some order. Rationing shortened queues, and a huge price rise—in some cases by three times—pulled demand down closer to supply.

But this improvement is now vanishing in the approaching shadow of a fresh inflationary wave. Purchasing power has reached a point where there is far too much money for the supplies available. In a ruthlessly candid press conference last month Stanislaw Niekarski, the minister of finance, warned: "If we keep inflation at 20 per cent, we will be lucky." The value of the zloty on the domestic market had been halved, and "the available amount of goods and services would have to increase by 30 per cent simply to stay where it is in relation to buying power. And it is inadequate even so."

It may seem strange that in a "command economy" in the Communist bloc, problems like this occur at all. They are caused by managers and local officials who are aware of the heavy fall in the workers' standard of living and determined to avoid social unrest. They are also the consequence of the government's failure, for all its power, to keep a tight hold on what happens at the city or provincial level in economy.

### Alarming signs of retreat

The real danger is that we are seeing a slow return towards the "corporatist" economy of the 1970s in Poland. Then, a weak government tried to stave off unrest by throwing money indiscriminately at sections of the community who seemed about to mutiny. The result was the collapse of the market, the near-collapse of the currency and the great crisis which opened in 1980 and still continues.

This is on paper a far stronger and more determined leadership than that of Edward Giersek and his prime minister, Piotr Jaruzelski. But although its economic intentions are good, in the sense that they form a sensible, coherent policy that in the end will pull Poland out of the mire, restore production and regain the trust of foreign bankers, Gen. Jaruzelski's government is showing alarming signs of retreat in the face of public discontent.

## 'UAE will have to boost output'

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mana Sa'id Otaiba said his country had "sacrificed a lot" for the sake of Opec unity. The UAE now had to produce oil at levels sufficient to meet the government's commitment to its people.

In an interview broadcast on radio and TV, Mr. Otaiba said the UAE had allowed its production to drop to nearly 1.1 million b/d — half its output in 1979.

"As a result of this steep decline, our oil revenues are declining and we are facing huge financial problems that are limiting our ability to spend on development projects and to meet our commitments on Arab and international levels."

"We have to produce at levels that meet our national requirements," said the minister. On his return from the consultative meeting of Opec oil ministers in Geneva, Mr. Otaiba had said the UAE would raise output to 1.6 million b/d.

The minister, who chairs the Opec market monitoring committee, spoke at length about the Geneva meeting and the lack of any agreement. He said the UAE had exerted strenuous efforts at meetings last year and in Geneva to bridge the gaps that were "plaguing" the organization.

Certain member countries had violated the production-sharing agreement and pumped additional quantities of crudes at very low prices, Mr. Otaiba claimed.

"This has been made more serious by the policies of non-Opec producers, which started to pump oil at their highest possible capacities."

"We went to Geneva with good intentions and a strong determination to settle our differences and try to seek appropriate solutions. But we were astonished to find that certain members were not serious in their position... and were insisting on continuing to offer discounts and also maintain their present high levels of production."



Mana Sa'id Otaiba

## 'Flood' slows India's milk flow

By P.K. Balachandran

MADRAS, India — Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym did not endear himself to the Third World when he told the Royal Commonwealth Society recently that food aid, except in an emergency, tended to kill local initiative and was therefore harmful.

But if India's experience with dairy aid from the European Economic Community (EEC) is any guide Mr. Pym was right. Studies have shown that India's EEC-backed milk schemes codenamed Operation Flood I and II have indeed brought down local production of raw milk.

Moreover, the milk and other products, processed in modern plants and distributed by agencies with heavy overheads, are so expensive that they are out of reach of ordinary people.

Operation Flood began several years ago with laudable objectives. At that time, India had 18 per cent of the world's bovine population but produced barely 3 per cent of the milk. Unable to feed their milk cattle, farmers allowed nearly 10 million of them to die of starvation every year. A large part of the rest were so poorly fed that their yield was pitifully low. The dairy farmer, who was usually the small or marginal farmer, was also at the mercy of rapacious middlemen.

The Indian government's answer was to secure milk powder and

butter from the EEC through the World Food Programme, sell them in the towns and use the earnings to promote dairy development.

A National Dairy Development Board was set up in the 1960s, bringing about a "white revolution". Operation Flood I and II involved international aid of \$500 million and were targeted to organise milk co-operatives around 142 towns throughout the country by 1980.

Though the wealthy and the urban middle classes now have pasteurised milk and a variety of milk products previously unavailable, there has certainly been no white revolution. By 1978, the cattle feed plants set up with foreign aid were working at only 65 per cent of capacity as their products had a limited market.

Modern dairying involved expensive inputs which only the top 10 per cent of the country's farmers could afford. And the richer farmers were not traditional milk producers, with the result that only some took to dairying. In 1974-75 raw milk production was intended to rise to 2,275 million litres, but actual output was less than a million litres. In many places, production came down.

So the main beneficiaries of the schemes have been the new urban middle classes and the EEC, which has been able to dump its surplus milk and butter in India and sell its dairy machinery by giving grants-in-aid. As for India's poor, they continue to sink into poverty. (ONS).

## Kuwait bridge displays French competence

By George Ravel

Radio France Internationale

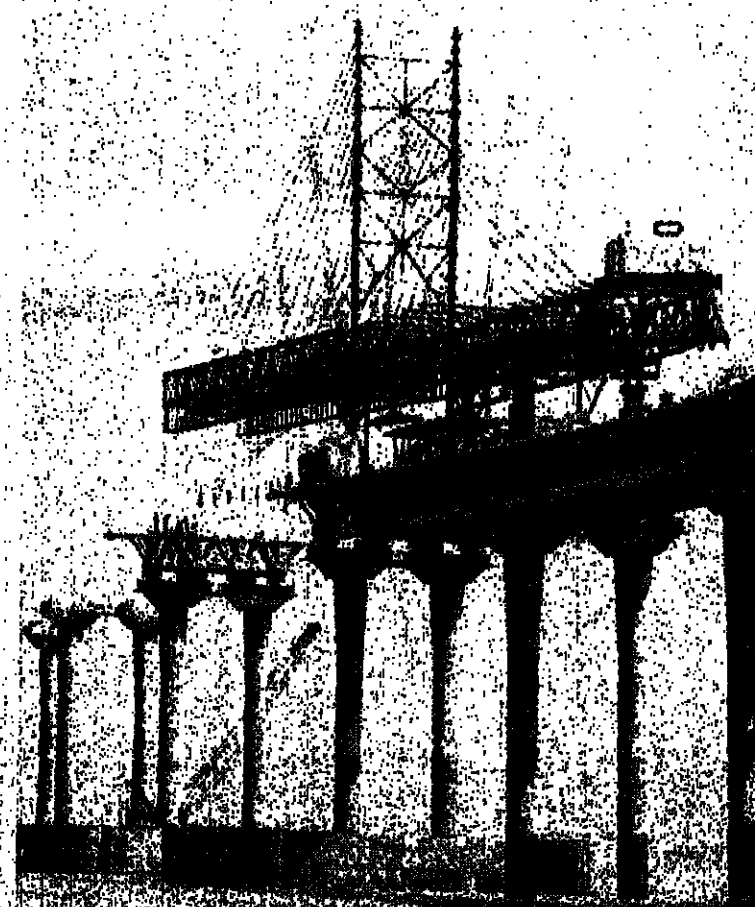
KUWAIT (Agencies) — The French civil engineering group Bouygues has completed, four months ahead of schedule, a bridge 2,400 metres long which links the coast of the Emirate to the island of Bubiyan.

This contract of 280 million French francs could constitute, for the clients, a sort of test of French competence: technical competence, first of all, since American and other experts on the spot consider that the bridge is "a prototype of remarkable conception". Sales competence, too, for the Bouygues group presented the lowest offer, in the face of competition from the Americans, the Italians and the Japanese.

This achievement is seen as meaning excellent prospects for French civil engineering companies, whose first operational contract in Kuwait this is. The Bubiyan bridge is an excellent "show window" for French industry in that country.

The top-ranking enterprise in the building trade, Bouygues is likely to show in 1983, as in 1982, a steep increase in its international activities. Among the big building projects now under way are Riyadh University in Saudi Arabia (FF 5.5 billion between now and 1984 for Bouygues); a thermal plant in Lagos, Nigeria (FF 1.7 billion for the group); the airport of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, and a share in the Cairo subway.

In 1982, the turnover of the civil engineering branch of Bouygues (including offshore work) reached FF 3 billion and is expected to rise to FF 5 billion in 1983. Francis Bouygues, president and managing director of the group, was elected "manager of the year 1982" by the readers of the weekly magazine "Le Nouvel Economiste", a distinction handed to him by Jacques Delors, French minister of economy and finance.



## British Press give little away on ME

By Len Rockingham

Star London Correspondent

LONDON—The pace of Anglo-Arab relations has quickened in the past week. There was a visit to London by one Arab leader, another Arab leader asked to be excused from visiting London because of domestic reasons and the first British troops landed in Beirut to take up their role with the multinational peace-keeping force.

But the readers of many British newspapers, particularly those with the largest circulations, will have learned little or nothing about these events. For these newspapers have been wrapped up in their own affairs, with media news assuming more importance than world news.

The division in the British press between those newspapers which frequently report Middle East affairs and those which do so hardly at all is not a political division.

Both the rightwing "Daily Telegraph" and the left-of-centre "Guardian" newspapers, for example, have given ample coverage to recent events in Lebanon and on the West Bank. And the papers' bi-partisan approach reflects the common attitude of all the major political parties in Britain.

The division is essentially between what are known as the "serious" papers and the so-called "popular" press, which at the present is fighting among itself in a circulation war.

The Arab leader who did come to London

was President Mubarak, who spent two days here on his way home from North America to Egypt. The President had talks with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, and at a press conference before his departure on Friday he made it clear that his government is near to despoiling of President Reagan's peace initiative.

He is reported to have told Mrs. Thatcher that, unless she and the leaders of France and Canada can persuade the Americans to put more pressure on the Israelis to withdraw their troops from Lebanon very soon, then the whole peace process is likely to become swallowed up in the first moves in the next American Presidential election.

It was a strong message but, even in the serious British newspapers, it did not gain much space. And that must have saddened the Egyptian embassy, which paid for a full-page advertisement in the "Guardian" to announce the arrival of their President.

The serious papers did give good coverage to the arrival in Beirut of the advance party of British troops for the multinational force, but this scarcely received a mention in the popular press.

This is surprising, in view of recent memories of British soldiers in the Falklands and of the fact that regular British soldiers have not been deployed in the Middle East since before 1971.

Moreover, in Beirut they may soon find themselves in a shooting war. All the serious press here gave extensive coverage to the incident in which an American Marine Captain with a loaded pistol turned back an Israeli

tank column which was trying to cross the demarcation line.

The Colonel in charge of the British contingent has told correspondents that the scout cars of the Queen's Dragoon Guards will have live ammunition in their heavy machine guns and they do not intend to stop at any road blocks in their patrols.

Hence, there could be further incidents in Beirut which even the popular papers in Britain would find it hard to ignore.

The Arab leader who sent a message to Mrs. Thatcher postponing his visit which was due to begin on Monday of this week, was King Hassan of Morocco. The arrival of the Arab League delegation to be led by King Hassan had already been postponed three times, and so a further postponement merited only a few lines in a few newspapers.

It was left to Patrick Seale, the well-informed Arabist who writes for the "Observer", to probe behind the "domestic reasons in Morocco" in the official statement.

Seale connected the postponement with the mysterious death two weeks ago of General Ahmad Dlimi a prominent Moroccan military figure, which had been officially ascribed to a road accident.

But there are now fears, according to Patrick Seale, that General Dlimi was assassinated and he goes on—"The inference is that Dlimi had uncovered a plot in the armed services, perhaps even a coup planned to take place during the King's absence in Britain."

This is a story that other serious newspapers are sure to follow up.

## Reagan raises white flag to help restore economy

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON (ONS)—Ronald Reagan, the man who came to Washington vowing to put government on a crash diet, returned this week in desperation to the hero of his youth, Franklin Roosevelt, whose creed was plump government for lean times.

"We who are in government," he announced, "must take the lead in restoring the economy", and the Democrats in his State of the Union audience rose in pre-arranged applause.

They had noted the phrase in their advance texts and plotted to embarrass the President with ironic cheers.

Reagan broke from his autecue, grinned somewhat ruefully, and joked: "And here all the time I thought you were reading the paper." It was a flash of the old Reagan, an impromptu one-liner, and the Republicans joined the applause.

It was the one moment of drama in a speech that took its tone from a million annual club dinners—"this solemn occasion marks the 196th time that a President of the United States has reported...that is a lot of reports."

The pedestrian style was part of a package designed to moderate Reagan's image both in the country and the Congress. With 14 million people out of work, deficits projected at over \$200 billion a year till the end of the decade, the starving picking through trash cans in city centres and leaders of big business urging a change of course, it was no time for oratorical flourishes.

Seldom has a State of the Union address been more carefully prepared. Had Reagan blown it on January 25, it might well have been the last shot of his presidency.

What had to be recognised was Reagan's personal determination to stick as long as possible to the philosophy he credits for his election, and the pragmatic realization by nine-tenths of his advisers that a change of course is inevitable.

The result was a curious performance, delivered as usual with panache, which in the subsequent days was taken as all things to all people. One right-wing columnist wrote of "Reagan's white flag", while another detected the voice of "undiluted Reaganism", some moderates saw hope in the altered tone, others sought in vain for substantive changes.

An opinion poll taken immediately after the speech and broadcast the next morning purported to show that Reagan's approval rating had climbed 13 points in 45 minutes, not a bad evening's work from the White House vantage point, even if the findings say more about the lunacy of polls than the state of the presidency.

The speech was the culmination of the hardest three-week selling of a President that anyone in Washington can recall - the greatest restoration programme since the return of Charles II.

The Press, stunned of late for its propensity to highlight Reagan's failings, has been wooed with regular conferences: a 118-page booklet, extolling Reagan's achievements thus far, was rushed out; and Reagan has been whipped across the country on visits to black high schools and high tech factories.

Reagan, unquestionably the master of illusion, has been introduced to a little reality. For what is wrong with the economy is no longer a grisly TV soap opera about other people's lives, but an actuality, which, if it isn't yet on the doorstep, is almost certainly just down the street.

The aim is to allow Reagan to continue to look "presidential" - his chief political asset - while projecting him as at last deeply immersed in the nation's problems, and prepared to make reasonable compromises in tune with the troubled times.

Hence the liberal use of the term "bipartisan" and the cornerstone of the whole speech - the call for a "freeze" on federal spending.

By morning this apparently fair approach was being attacked by both Democrats and Republicans. For the "freeze" is recommended for the bottom line and not for the component parts of the budget.

Defence would continue to grow by 9 per cent - despite some cosmetic cuts - so inevitably social spending would go down.

One doesn't have to be a bleeding heart liberal to believe that social programmes have already been cut dangerously near the bone. The "truly needy" (as opposed to the "greedy", the President's chosen term for those marginally above destitution who "cheat" on welfare) are all about us.

And one doesn't have to be soft on the Russians to suspect that a little more that \$55 billion can be lopped from the \$1,600 billion defence budget over the next five years, without throwing in the towel to the Kremlin.

The current in-phrases on Capitol Hill is "this one's not going anywhere", meaning that something is dead in the water.

For, despite Reagan's change of tone and the freeze proposal, both political parties were quick to spot not just the basic inconsistency that exempts defence from restraint, but unacceptable elements in most of his major proposals.

Reagan suggested a stand-by tax that would only come into force in 1986 and beyond if certain other measures are passed and deficits are then still roaring out of control.



President Ronald Reagan—trying to moderate his image

The jargon for the years ahead is "out years", and as one was observed the one sure thing that will be out by then is the Reagan presidency. Congress has a deep-seated aversion to tying the hands of legislators as yet unelected.

He is not proposing any delay in the 10 per cent cut in personal income tax, due to take effect in July, and the last element in his 1981 tax package.

This naturally, will enormously help the already wealthy, and so do little for Reagan's "fairness" image, and, since the experience of the past 18 months is that "supply side" economics are about as stimulating as a nonagenarian in a strip show, few any longer believe that all will be wonderful once the rich have money to spend and plough back into the economy.

Presidential aides say the budget is balanced, fair and realistic, and that, though they expect "dinkering" the broad strategy will survive, and Reagan will once again be in charge of events.





Arab workers: Source of cheap labour to Israel

## The West Bank: Point of no return

Part II

By Geoffrey Basik  
Special to The Star

FOR ISRAEL, the West Bank is a source of cheap, unskilled manpower. Benvenist points out that approximately 49 per cent of the total actual labour force of the West Bank is employed in Israel, where they earn only 50-60 per cent of the wages an Israeli Jew receives for the same construction labour. Moreover, the Arab workers can not become members of the Israeli labour union, the Histadrut, and are not allowed to operate independent West Bank unions of their own.

The West Bank is also a large, protected market for Israel's consumer goods. In fact, 25 per cent of all Israeli exports go to the area. And it is a captive market—90 per cent of all West Bank imports come from Israel. In this way, Israel can, to some degree, circumvent the Arab boycott and send its products to the Arab World.

### Israel's policies in the West Bank

Israel has erected a set of policies which directs West Bank income into consumption rather than investment in productive assets, and thereby perpetuates the area's dependence and subordination. There is a lack of money market and credit facilities.

The government can create the demand for unskilled labour inside Israel. They encourage the "export" (i.e., emigration) of skilled workers, professionals and academics to the Arab countries. There is not protection for infant industries. There are restrictions on the importation of competing industrial machinery and materials. And, finally, Israel encourages the traditional social elites, the old social order. There is little wonder that industry accounts for less than 10 per cent of the GNP of the West Bank.

Local agriculture is also suffering from the self-interested policies of the Israeli government. Since any increase in cultivated land is hampered by expropriation, Jewish settlement and areas closed off for security purposes, the available land is limited. Therefore, agricultural growth is possible only through increased irrigation. But, Israeli control of the water resources precludes this. The government must grant permits for wells, and it rationed water by establishing quotas. In fact, water used by Israeli agricultural settlements (especially on the West Bank) accounts for a large portion of all water consumed in the area. And the impact of Israeli settlement includes the drying up or lowering of the water level in local wells.

But control of the land is what the conflict has always been about, and it remains so today. Over the years, Israel has devised many methods which place a facade of legality over the transfer of property. By now, "the combination of land acquisition, closure of areas for military purposes, and land use planning, roads and infrastructure development, has already ensured complete Israeli control over space in the West Bank."

Under Labour governments, Israel used the same legal measures in the occupied territories as it did to acquire Arab land inside Israel proper since 1948. "Land under direct Israeli possession" referred to several categories: "Absentee property" belonging to those who left, which is administered by a Custodian of Property, who leases it to registered state domain; those areas registered in the name of the Jordanian treasury; land requisitioned for military purposes; lands closed for military purposes, also called "security zones"; "Jewish lands," owned by Jews originally; lands purchased by organizations and agencies, most notably the Jewish National Fund; and lands expropriated for "public purposes," such as roads, for the civilian population, including settlers.

When Likud took power in 1977, it announced its intention to settle "all parts of Eretz Israel," and began looking for lands even in areas heavily populated by West Bank Arabs. It continued to rely on "requisitioning land for military purposes."

However, in October 1979, the Israeli High Court judged that the precedent on expropriating land for military purposes did not apply to areas intended for civilian settlements, in that case the proposed settlement of Elon Moreh.

### New methods of settlements

Since then, the government has devised a new method, a new approach to land ownership, which enables it to seize virtually any land it wants for Jewish settlement. The new policy is based on the Turkish Land Code (Art. 103), the old Ottoman Sultan's law. It says that "vacant land, such as mountains, rocky places, stony fields, and grazing ground which is not in possession of anyone by title deed... is called 'mawat' (dead) land... anyone who is in need of such land can, with leave of the official, cultivate it on the condition that the ultimate ownership shall belong to the Sultan."

Now, all unregistered mawat lands are classified as state property. Israel is the new Sultan. And of course all land registration activity was halted ("temporarily") by the military government in 1968. So, all uncultivated land is government property, and the burden of proof of ownership falls on the appellant. Since settlements established since 1977 are urban and non-agricultural, the government can make use of these "rocky places," and claim that all Jewish settlement is built on state land.

This has led Benvenist to the conclusion that, since two-thirds of the area is unregistered, and that 55 per cent of the total area is classified as "pasture" and "uncultivable," "it is clear that by 1982, there are no more limitations of land availability in the West Bank for Jewish settlement." That is, between 55-67 per cent of the West Bank is, or can easily be, brought under Israeli control.

On top of this, Israel controls land-use planning. Under Labour, the military government restricted Arab planning and licensing authority to the areas strictly within municipalities. All real planning power was given to a "Higher Planning Council" made up of Israeli officials.

Moreover, the military government is authorized to "prohibit or halt construction of buildings or impose conditions" (Military Order No. 393-1970). However, the government did not really restrict Arab development, and only safeguarded limited Israeli interests. Land-use considerations were mainly limited to Jewish regional councils.

But again in late 1979, the Likud government adopted a new policy. "Instead of limiting land-use planning to Jewish settlements and regions and thus leaving the open spaces for Arab sprawl, the opposite would be true: Arab development would be limited by restricting land-use to existing built-up areas and imposing severe restrictions on all Arab-owned land outside

## Reagan plan: 'A loaded gun at Israel's head'

By Mark A. Bruzonsky  
Special to The Star

Israel's settlements in the West Bank have become the symbolic issue calling President Reagan's Middle East plan into question. By defying the President and escalating Israel's settlement activity, Prime Minister Begin has effectively undermined American credibility. By not acting to uphold the settlement freeze he publicly called for on 1 September, the president has greatly compromised his persuasiveness in attempting to convince both Jordan and the Palestinians to unambiguously take the steps urged of them.

What Geoffrey Basik has done in his interesting article is to put the issue of Israeli settlements into historical and political perspective. Basik, an American Jew who recently graduated from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, has gone back to 1967 and traced the development of Israeli settlement policy as well as the various and shifting American responses.

In addition, Basik has properly surmised that Israel's continual defiance of the United States in both her policies and attitudes has created a kind of schizophrenic US-Israel relationship. There is a true and deep partnership on the one hand; but there is growing alienation and distance on the other. Even the Israeli Ambassador to Washington's son who is completing his Ph.D. in computer sciences in California is known to favour greatly reducing American aid to Israel.

Moderate Arab leaders have chosen to accept the Reagan Plan as a possible method for bringing about implementation of UN Resolution 242 and a negotiated peace with Israel. There are thoughtful persons within the Reagan administration who see the Reagan Plan as a loaded gun at this Israeli government's head—a gun awaiting an Arab trigger. Should Jordan and the PLO decide to publicly announce willingness to directly negotiate a full peace with Israel and willingness to create a Palestinian-Jordanian state to coexist with Israel, then the Reagan administration is willing to start a process "forcing" Israel to the negotiating table, these voices say. And if it takes aid cuts, arms restraints, and increasing political pressures, Ronald Reagan is up to the task once he makes up his mind.

So say the Reagan plans proponents, some of whom have been known to be strong supporters of Israel in the past.

Partly, such thoughts may be unconsciously self-deceptive on the part of Washington operatives who are unwilling or unable to place the burden squarely on American shoulders and so once again are pushing the Arabs to take further steps.

In the aftermath of Camp David, the Sadat assassination, and most recently the tragic war in Lebanon, surely any objective observer would conclude that it's time the United States acted as the superpower it is, rather than as the squeamish and insecure Middle East actor it has been.

But such objectivity lacks a firm hold of political reality. The Arab world as a collective has few alternatives for the short term, its geostrategic power is very limited, its dependence on the United States both asset and burden.

Under these circumstances, an Arab test of the Reagan administration's intentions is overdue. What Geoffrey Basik accomplishes in his article is a greater appreciation of both Arab hesitancy as well as of the importance of the current moment for bold and decisive Arab action.

nuclear towns and villages, thus making open space an area controlled by Israelis."

As of now there are approximately 103 settlements on the West Bank. Seventy-nine of these were set up since Begin's Likud came to power. These are approximately 25,000 Israelis living there.

The WZO's 5 year plan calls for 100,000 Jews in the West Bank by 1985. At the present rate, that figure will be reached by late 1984. Moreover, there is even a 30-year plan, reported by Lesley Hazleton (Nation, 12/18/82), which calls for 1.4 million Jews by 2010.

Slowly but surely, the West Bank is "becoming Jewish." While Likud is preventing the option of future withdrawal and changing the character of the area, it is becoming increasingly evident that the real goal is to squeeze the Palestinians off the West Bank. Occupation is a burden that no Israeli government can carry much longer; expulsion is the answer.

Continued on page 10



France and Egypt: Sharing a common outlook

## French-Egyptian peace efforts renewed

By Adnan Nasrawin  
Star Paris Correspondent

New efforts towards achieving a just solution to the Palestinian problem were launched last week in the French capital.

French President Francois Mitterrand met in the Elysee with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and discussed the results of Mubarak's visit to the United States.

During the discussions the two presidents reiterated their positions on the Middle East problem, which was exemplified in the French-Egyptian peace plan presented to the UN Security Council last year.

"We believe that Israeli and all foreign forces must be withdrawn from Lebanon before peace can be achieved in the area," President Mubarak told *The Jerusalem Star* at the end of his discussions with the French president. "The world is recognising that the Palestinians can not go on living without having their own national homeland and without an identity. Any solution to the Palestinian problem must come out through peaceful means and not through war," the president said.

In an interview with the French magazine "Nouvelles

Littéraires", French Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson said that peace in the Middle East will not be achieved unless all Arab states are united on their positions. He pointed to the French-Egyptian peace plan by saying that "the plan is balanced because it takes into consideration all the principles of peaceful efforts as they were specified later in the Arab summit conference in Fez."

Political observers in Paris believe that the two presidents agreed to renew all efforts to put the joint peace plan into motion.

During Cheysson's interview he proposed that the Camp David accords do not lead to full peace in the Middle East because the accords "concern two parties in the conflict." He called upon Israel and the Palestinians to recognise each other and sit at the negotiation table.

Mr. Cheysson declared that France is worried about the situation in Lebanon. He said that the priority now is to help Lebanon in rebuilding its authority on its land. He insisted on the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country.

Recently, President Mitterrand ordered the increase in the number of French forces in the multi-national peace keeping forces now operating in Lebanon.

influence in the area at a minimum. The Israeli threat could lead the Arab countries, especially the petroleum countries, to fall into the hands of the Soviet danger," said the editorial.

Mubarak's trip also involved careful public relations to show that though Mubarak is critical of Israeli policies he remains committed to Camp David. Indeed, Israel, not Egypt, has deviated from Camp David. "Israel should continue what we agreed upon and what they started with the late President Anwar Sadat at Camp David," he said. Mubarak was so successful in this regard that Julius Berman, Chairman of the American Conference of Jewish Organizations, speaking on behalf of about thirty Jewish leaders, said that they were "reassured by Mr. Mubarak's commitment to the peace process."

The Egyptian president also hopes that his trip will show Arab critics that he is pressing the United States as well as Arabs to make concessions in an attempt to get talks started. In an interview with the Egyptian weekly *Al-Ahram* Al-Iktisada, shortly before Mubarak's departure, Arafat appealed to him. "I want Egypt to protect my back against Zionist wolves and Arab dogs," He called upon Mubarak to "stop embarrassing me by urging that I should recognize Israel unilaterally. I do not embarrass Egypt by urging it to scrap the Camp David accords." A PLO statement issued later denied that Arafat made such a comment.

Mubarak is believed to have responded to that appeal by once again stressing to American officials the importance of giving Palestinian leaders a reason for participation in talks. In particular, he asked for support for the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Mubarak's talks in three other countries on his tour Canada, Britain and France are believed to have centered on the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the formation of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian negotiating team.

However, overshadowing the talks was the need for firm American action. Mubarak told reporters in London, "Your prime minister (Margaret Thatcher) says she is going to speak to the leaders of the United States to transfer the same options for the withdrawal of all forces from the Lebanon simultaneously. I think such a move could persuade the United States to talk a more active role in the problem."

## US, Canada, France to assist Egypt

CAIRO — President Mubarak stated that his talks in Washington have resulted in appropriating the amount of \$ 1.25 billion by the United States for water and sewerage projects in Egypt during the coming five years. Canada also agreed to increase its imports from Egypt in order to improve the balance of trade between them, which is now in favour of Canada, he added. During his visit to Paris, President Mubarak discussed financing facilities to pay for the two atomic reactors to be installed by France in Egypt.

## Israel moves Palestinian detainees from Lebanon

PARIS — The International Centre for Information on Missing Persons said that women arrested in Lebanon have been placed in Niv Terza prison in occupied Palestine. The Centre added that the transfer of arrested people from Lebanon constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention. The most recent publication by the International Committee of the Red Cross reported that the committee's representatives met during last January with eight Palestinians female detainees and with three other male detainees on treatment in occupied Palestine. There was no mention of the detainees location.

## Arab conference on tourism to be held

CAIRO — An Arab regional touristic conference will convene in Cairo between 10-12 February in which travel agents and tourism experts in the Arab countries will participate, reported *Al-Ahram* newspaper. This conference aims at reinforcing touristic work between Egypt and the Arab countries and to remove obstacles confronting Arab tourists, stated the Egyptian Minister of tourism.

## International companies explore Egypt's deserts

CAIRO — Eight international oil companies and three others specialised in exploration for minerals and underground waters began their work in the Western Desert, Siwa desert and Wadi Natrun in Egypt. Available information indicates the possibility of finding large quantities of oil in the concession area of those companies, reported *Al-Ahram* newspaper.

## EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### Notice to all American citizens living in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

New United States passport regulations of fees and validity under Public Law 97-241 have taken effect as of Jan. 1, 1983 increasing the cost of American passports to \$42.00 for adults and \$27.00 for minors under 18 years of age. Adults passports will be valid for 10 years; those for children under 18 will be valid for 5 years. The consular section is open to the public from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday thru Thursday.

## Embassy of the United States of America

### Notice to all American citizens living in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

American citizens residing in Jordan are requested to visit the American Embassy Consular Section in order to register if they have not done so in the past. Previously registered citizens should telephone or contact the American Consulate to inform it of their continued presence in the country and any change in telephone, address or employment.

The American Embassy is located in Jabal Amman between second and third circles, directly across from the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. The phone number is 44371; P.O. Box 364.

The Consular Section is open to the public 8:00 am to 3:00 pm Sunday thru Thursday.



# middle east America's words

Continued from page 8

The government is legally and economically strangling the inhabitants, pushing them out gradually in search of work and livelihood. Or, not so gradually, by actual expulsion by administrative decree. A recent New York Times article (11/24) reveals a "restricted" document which brings this policy to light. Speaking of "extremists," meaning Palestinian nationalists, the document says "the means of handling this will be taking sanctions and expelling the harmful from the system on a massive scale."

Repression is on the rise—deportations, collective punishment, cracking down on schools (including the closing of high schools and universities), press censorship, and so forth. Israel will be left with a docile Arab minority, bullied into acquiescence, and hatred.

## American Confusion and Uncertainty

the American response to the progressive hardening of the Israeli position has been clear and consistent, but above all ineffectual. Since 1967, the United States has been on record as repeatedly opposed to unilateral changes in the status of the occupied territories, and terming the settlements "illegal and an obstacle to peace."

In the beginning, the Johnson administration determined not to act as President Eisenhower did in 1956-1957, when he forced Israeli withdrawal from Sinai without assurances of peace.

President Eisenhower threatened a cut-off of public assistance, and constraints placed on private contributions to Israel. Johnson's policy became "territory for peace," thus accepting continued Israeli occupation. The dilemmas of such a position were only realized later.

From Israel's first actions, the US position was made clear. When Jerusalem was "unified" on 29 June 1967, the American response quickly deplored the action as a "hasty and unilateral move that the US can't recognize as valid." This was repeated by then US Ambassador to the UN Arthur Goldberg, who opposed any unilateral action that "prejudices the final status."

Concerning Israel's establishment of Nahals, the US rebuked Israel for its settlement plans, saying that would constitute a change in policy, and conflicted with the Johnson administration's support for the territorial integrity of all states. Israel, of course, declared that the Nahals were not a change in policy, nor did they represent a government decision on the future of the areas.

On the drafting of UN Resolution 242, which has been one of the accepted bases for peace, former National Security Council Middle East expert William Quandt reports that in the summer of 1967, the United States was prepared to accept the word "all"—withdrawal of all troops from all territories occupied. But his draft was, ironically, shot down by Arab extremists. By November, the United States had resolved to eliminate the word "all." Still, Ambassador Goldberg assured Jordan that the United States would seek the return of the West Bank.

The first time when the United States contemplated facing Israel and seriously addressing the settlements issue was with Israeli requests for advanced weaponry, the F-4 fighter, in 1968. The administration discussed extracting a concession from Israel, such as agreement in principle of full withdrawal in the context of peace.

However, pressure mounted from Congress and from political candidates favouring arms to Israel, and Johnson ordered the deal cut in October 1968.

But again, in November, Dean Rusk told the Egyptians that the United States favours full withdrawal.

At the beginning of the Nixon administration in 1969, the state department outlined a set of principles which called for restraint in the sale of arms and a clear statement against the acquisition of territory. Minor border adjustments would be acceptable. Even at this point, early on, United States recognized that Israel's tendency to equate territory with security was growing. But official US policy remained based on a package deal for peace and keeping Israel strong.

## US view of Israel

Israel was seen more and more as a "strategic ally," especially as Egypt began to receive large quantities of Soviet arms. The Nixon/Kissinger team saw the Arab-Israeli conflict primarily in terms of the global context, paying less attention to the actual goings-on on the ground, and to the evolution of Arab thinking about reaching an accord with Israel based on Resolution 242.

The early 1970s saw a kind of "complacency" develop in the United States and Israel. The relative calm was attributed to Israel's military superiority. Nixon and Kissinger were preoccupied by other global matters and were satisfied with maintaining the power balance and continued political support for Israel.



A Jewish settler looking towards Hebron



A new settlement on Palestinian land

The assumption all along in the US policy-making circles was that Israel would only make concessions from a position of strength and confidence. Yet this ignored the Israeli psychology, which constantly needs even greater security and seems unable to make trade-offs.

Moreover, this only encouraged the Israelis to continue doing what they wanted to do, without fear of more than verbal objection, since the United States would not pressure Israel as long as the Soviets were in Egypt and Nixon spoke of "defensible" borders.

In fact, whatever leverage the United States had on Israel had been squandered by the repeated refusal to even privately threaten any lessening of economic or military aid. Only twice did Nixon "defer" equipment. After the summer of 1972, it became clear to everyone that Israel has not used its strength to make peace, but rather to expand its territory and control. The Rogers Plan had fizzled after its announcement in 1969, and Egypt's Sadat saw yet another war as his only option.

After the 1973 war, in the absence of a decision to attempt a total negotiated settlement, Kissinger opted for his step-by-step diplomacy. In doing so, Kissinger never really dealt with the issues of Israeli withdrawal, settlements and sovereignty in the occupied territories. Israeli settlement continued.

The next major confrontation with Israel came with the Ford-Kissinger "reassessment" of March-April 1975. Kissinger was said to be "exasperated" with Israel for thwarting a second Sinai agreement by insisting on an unattainable pledge of "non-belligerency" from Egypt. Non-military aid and economic agreements were suspended. However, on 21 May 76 senators signed a letter to President Ford, urging him to be "responsive to Israel's economic and military needs."

The reassessment was ended. And President Ford also refused a request by Anwar Sadat for a public statement that the United States wants Israel to withdraw to the 1967 lines, though, according to Edward Sheehan who chronicled this period, Ford did repeat Nixon's assurance to work for that end.

## Carter and the settlements

The Carter administration brought a new US perspective, which saw the primacy of the Palestinian issue and the status of the West Bank and Gaza as priorities. From the start his administration repeatedly and often deplored any Israeli settlement activity.

It was immediately following the signing of the Camp David accords that the US/Israeli disagreement exploded into an open rift, and engendered a public debate which has led the situation to what it is today.

Mr. Begin made a major concession, for him, in agreeing to dismantle Jewish settlements in Sinai, after repeated statements declaring he would never do so. He even had well-publicized plans to retire to one of these settlements. It soon became evident, however, that Begin's Sinai concessions were made only with the firm conviction that he could then consolidate Israeli control over the West Bank and Gaza.

It is clear that at Camp David, both Carter and Sadat believed they had all agreed to a ban on new settlements. Indeed, that provision was one of the main achievements Sadat could take to the Arabs and show for his efforts, and Carter proclaimed it before a joint session of Congress.

However, immediately after the signing of the accords, in a news conference in Washington on 18 September Begin declared that Israel was not committed to end construction of new settlements.

The next day, he told Congress that Israel has no intention of giving up its claim to sovereignty or the right to place forces in the West Bank and Gaza, but had agreed to a 3-month moratorium while Israel and Egypt worked out the details of peace treaty.

In a 28 September news conference, President Carter, too, at Begin but advised by his senior expert Harold Saunders, cool-off, gave his interpretation: a freeze on settlements for full 5 years of "transition." Begin's position remained the valid only for 3 months, until the treaty with Egypt was signed and only that at the urging of Ezer Weizman. Warned by his vice-president and his soon-to-be campaign manager that 1982 election would be jeopardized if he attempted to let Begin to yield, Carter acquiesced.

Israeli settlement plans continued. The World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency soon announced similar efforts. Paradoxically, Begin's government was in the process of ousting some Gush Emunim settlers illegally occupying a plot on the West Bank, and the Israeli High Court was halting the Elon Moreh settlement. Begin soon overcame these obstacles and settlements mushroomed.

The settlements soon became a major factor, killing the Camp David autonomy talks. Because of them, new ones established and existing ones "thickened," the talks were unable to attract the support of local Palestinians or of Jordan, and Egypt lost faith in the sincerity of Israeli efforts to grant "autonomy" as the Camp David accords call for.

## American words versus deeds

In the United States, the settlements are objectionable only as an "obstacle to peace," as they reveal a lack of good faith and sincerity on the part of Israel, contradict her willingness to negotiate territory for peace, and undermine her moderation.

But they are viewed as illegal, a position partly based on political considerations and grounded in Articles 47-78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. These articles among other things, that (1) occupation of territory by force (self-defence or otherwise) can not bring title to the occupier; occupation is supposed to be temporary, whereas Israeli settlements have a permanent character; (2) "The occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies;" (4) the occupier can only appropriate property that is justified by military necessity; (5) occupier must act, as far as possible, for the benefit of the inhabitants; and (6) the occupier can not displace the indigenous population.

The UN was founded on the rejection of the "right of conquest." UN Resolution 242, which Israel has verbally accepted though Begin himself clearly rejects it, reiterates "inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force." Furthermore, the interests of the inhabitants, which the occupier is charged with promoting, expressly include the right of self-determination. In short, the UN and the United States assert that the occupier can not change the "legal status," geographical nature or demographic composition of occupied territories.

The Israeli arguments are ingenious, but have not been accepted. Aside from an historical/biblical claim which has no place in contemporary political discourse, the Israelis argue that theirs was a "defensive conquest." Therefore, they say, Israel is a lawful belligerent occupier.

They also argue that the Fourth Geneva Convention is not applicable in this case, for a "juridical vacuum" exists in Jordan's sovereignty over the West Bank has been insufficiently recognized.

Therefore, Israel is legally not occupying anyone else's territory, and their claim is as good as anyone else's. And back the Israelis argue that the settlements do not displace anyone, a claim that runs counter to the facts, especially in recent years.

## The Jerusalem Star

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Company (Ltd-Dns tour)

Director General & Editor-in-chief  
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Editorial, Administration & advertising offices:  
AD-DUSTOUR Building, Al-Husseini Ibn Ali Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan.

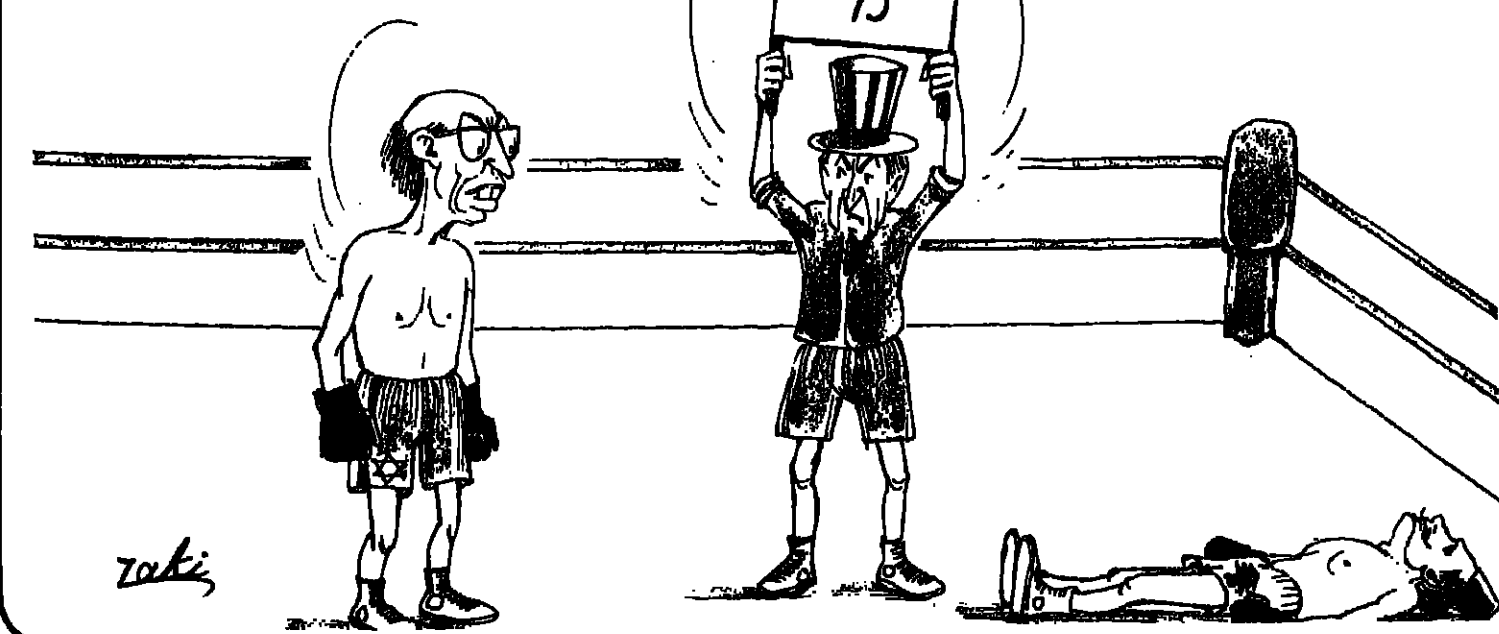
P.O.Box 591 Telephone 664153 (6-line exchange); 664131-2 Telex 21392 MEDIA JO

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## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Jordan JD 10,000; Arab Countries JD 10,000 (plus postage); All other countries US \$30.00 or the equivalent in convertible currencies (plus postage).

## Israel and Lebanon hold thirteenth session of negotiations



## letters

## Western view of Israel perpetuates historical injustices

### To the editor:

Western Christians but not Arab Christians or Muslims are meant to walk the Via Dolorosa. I could come to no other conclusion in reading an article in the Lutheran World Information newsletter of 3/83 entitled: "Israel completes Via Dolorosa restoration."

The article, interesting as it may be to many western Christians, disturbs me on a number of levels. One, western Christians in what they publish demonstrate a clear lack of sensitivity to the Arab world. The Lutheran World Information newsletter only illustrates the problem and is not deliberately singled for our attention. But there is a lack of sensitivity demonstrated in publishing an article which slanders Arabs, both Christians and Muslims alike.

In this article, we are charged with past neglect of the holy shrines in Jerusalem. "Officials said Israel discovered serious problems along the ancient way of the Cross..." These "...problems included... neglected and deteriorating holy Christian sites."

Western Christians should realize that World War I we have lived under tension, a tension not necessarily of our own making. We have been forced to deal with the whole of the land and not with what interests western pilgrims from abroad. How could we have maintained the holy shrines when we were forced to negotiate for the "family shrine"; our homeland?

Two, the present Zionist government of Israel is concerned to preserve these "holy shrines" for their economic benefit and not for their religious significance. Yitzhak Yacoby, the director of the restoration firm indicates as much when he says, "...pilgrims were discouraged from visiting most holy shrines."

Painful to Arabs is the fact that many of us have been deported from our homeland and are not permitted to visit these most "holy shrines." We who have been born and raised in the midst of these shrines are now banned from making our pilgrimage. Western Christians walk the road claimed to have been walked by a "suffering prophet" and yet these same pilgrims are obliged

to the present suffering of those who have been forcefully removed. Can there by a greater irony in this that western Christians finance a government which is basically opposed to Christianity?

And finally, the article perpetuates the notion of an Israel that she alone is able to do justice to Jerusalem. Listen to Yacoby once again, "but we did it properly, to last." Insidiously implied in both this phrase and throughout the whole article is the thought of Jerusalem remaining the 'eternal capital' of the state of Israel since it is part of their historical right. And in the perpetuation of this myth, the government of Israel will determine who can and who cannot be "pilgrims" to these holy shrines.

It is my hope and desire therefore, that publications of the West be just and objective in addressing western public opinion. It is to be hoped that such publication be more critical in what they select to be published.

Bishop Ellyah Khoury, Amman

## Israel's judicial masquerade

THERE IS no doubt that the Israelis will take advantage of the findings of the Kahane Commission to bolster the tarnished image of their country in the world, particularly in the United States. After all, what other government has ever subjected itself to such a close scrutiny of its dubious actions and then condemned its leaders for them?

But this is the whole point behind having the inquiry. By calling for the resignation of General Sharon only, Begin and his cohorts come out of the incident essentially politically unscathed, and Israel proves itself once more to be the "democratic light unto other nations" it purports to be.

So while the findings of the inquiry will provide the Zionists with some ammunition in the battle for world public support, the actual responsibility for the massacres in Sabra and Shatila has yet to be laid. As such, the recommendations of the commission, in spite of the political storm which will no doubt rise over them, are inadequate and superficial at best.

It is not enough that General Sharon is singled out for resignation because of his decision to allow the Phalangists into the camps. He is in effect being made the scapegoat for the Israeli government's direct complicity in the atrocities, especially as regards Prime Minister Begin's mysterious involvement.

For the indisputable fact is that Sharon, although he took his decision unilaterally, was still under the authority of Begin. In the final analysis, it was Begin who had the ultimate say on whether to stop the butchery in the camps after he

was informed of Sharon's decision and the Phalangist's bloodletting.

As the Phalangists were acting under the direct order of Sharon, it was in the power of Begin to stop them. Because Begin decided not to exercise his prerogative, thousands of innocent people were brutally murdered.

Thus the commission's call for the resignation of Sharon makes a mockery of the very idea of conducting such an inquiry.

It is in the interests of justice that another investigation be held, preferably under the auspices of a neutral international organization such as the International Court of Justice. Then all parties, directly and indirectly involved in the massacre, would be called into account for their actions and judged accordingly.

Two people who could rightly be called to appear before the tribunal are President Reagan and Philip Habib. It was Mr. Reagan who ordered the early withdrawal of the US peace-keeping force from Beirut, thus paving the way for the Israeli invasion of the city. And it was Mr. Habib who gave the US government's assurances to the PLO that Palestinian civilians would not be harmed after the evacuation of PLO fighters from Lebanon.

Indeed, US government bears direct responsibility for the whole debacle in Lebanon. If the US hadn't given the green light to Israel in the beginning of its brutal incursion into the country, the whole sordid story of Sabra and Shatila may have never happened. The world should not allow any of the responsible parties to get away with this infamous deed.

## commentary

"The Japanese islands should be like an unsinkable aircraft carrier." - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"I have to say you must be doing something great when you're getting rocks thrown at you from both sides." - President Ronald Reagan.

"Jesus Christ was a great prophet. People followed him because he believed in brotherhood, equality and consensus." - Denis Healey, deputy leader of the British Labour Party.

"I believe Jesus called us to be conservatives, not socialists. Conservatism is allied to Christianity because of the central importance of the individual." - Harry Greenwood, British Conservative member of parliament.

"There are two things you cannot choose, brothers and neighbours. We can't move our country." - President Samora Machel of Mozambique, on co-existence with South Africa.

"I do not believe that the Falklands expedition was as great a victory as Waterloo and Trafalgar rolled into one. It was the culmination of blunders. So was the Second World War." - Jo Grimond, former leader of the British Liberal Party.

"I think I'm thoroughly in favour of Mrs. Thatcher's visit to the Falklands. I find a bit of hesitation, though, about her coming back." - John Mortimer, British lawyer and writer.

"I am convinced that full-scale nuclear war cannot possibly qualify as a just war. The scale of destruction would inevitably nullify any good intended by entering the war." - Dr. Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury.



# Scalpel, suture and camera: Project Orbis

Star Staff Writer Leila G. Deeb on Sunday, 6 February had an opportunity to visit the flying eye hospital of Project Orbis at Amman Airport, where it has been parked for the past two weeks engaged in an international exchange of technical knowledge. Here is how she described the experience of witnessing two surgical operations in that unique theatre:

"I walked into the rear part of the plane, where nurses were performing different tasks. One of them handed me a set of sterile operating room clothes, into which I changed, tying a cap on my head and a mask on my face. Disposable footwear was also provided.

"Entering the blue and white atmosphere of the operating theatre proper felt like walking into a space capsule, where doctors and nurses were going about their various jobs quietly and efficiently. The doctor assisting in the operation was giving a running commentary, while doctors in the classroom at the front of the plane, watching the operation on television, could comment or ask questions directly.

"Above the patient was the surgical microscope, the main piece of equipment used, with two separate sets of eyepieces for the two doctors. Inside this microscope is the main TV camera, which projects the most complete picture of the eye being

operated on.

"The instruments used are all microscopic. Their delicacy and technical accomplishment defies description: for instance, the very fine instrument with a tiny pair of scissors which cut the cornea, or the tiny suction pipe which pulls the excess vitreous out of the way into a plastic tube.

"The most amazing were the tiny curved needles with the barely visible suture threads, weaving in and out of the eye tissue.

"Most striking was the confidence exhibited by the three surgeons, their steady eyes and hands, cutting or suturing steadily and accurately. The co-ordinated work of each team of two capable hands."

★★★★★

THE TWO operations witnessed by The Star on Sunday were performed by Jordan's Dr. Ibrahim Ayesh, whose techniques were displayed through the flying hospital's built-in video system and recorded for the benefit of other surgeons.

Assisting Dr. Ayesh were two American doctors associated with Project Orbis.

In the first surgery of the day, Dr. Ayesh operated on a 12-year-old boy, blind in one eye after an accident. This was a double operation, due to cornea damage and adhesions to the lens membrane.

Dr. Ayesh removed the scarring from the pupil, cut out the defective cornea, and grafted another, donated from Texas. Dr. Norman Radtke, a specialist in posterior segment, retina and vitreous from Louisville, Kentucky, assisted Dr. Ayesh. Dr. Radtke was on a 10-day visit to Orbis in Jordan.

Describing how he accomplished the two-way operation, Dr. Ayesh told The Star that first he cleared the after-cataract and cut the adhesions, using a machine known as an occutome. Then he removed the central part of the corneal opacity and replaced it with a clear donor tissue. He added that the prognosis was good, but the child will need to wear a contact lens.

Project Orbis founder Dr. David Paton has never operated on the plane before last Sunday. This time, because he felt he was needed, he assisted Dr. Ayesh in the second corneal graft surgery, "as Dr. Ayesh had assisted me before at St. John" (Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem).

The surgery was performed on a 15-year-old girl, having her second operation.

The girl, whose body rejected the first attempt at a graft, had a hereditary disease of the cornea and loss of vision in both eyes. This doubt about her receptiveness to a second graft made the operation sensitive.

Both these cases were done under general anaesthesia, due to the young age of the patients. Surgery is normally done under local anaesthesia for adults.

After the removal of the defective cornea, any irregularity can be corrected, for example by a suture. When the corneal graft is put in place, four interrupted primary sutures are made, after which a "running (continuous) suture" is put in. These sutures may be removed after six months or so.

Looking through the surgical microscope it was most amazing to see how tough a membrane the cornea was, and how easily the eyeball could be manipulated in order to allow such precision in surgery. The neat cuts made in the cornea to remove the diseased portion were so exact that the graft fit in place without trouble.

When The Star visited the patients a few days later the eye patches were removed. The eyes were swollen and half shut, and would remain so for another few days, but the patients could see and count the nurse's extended fingers easily.

All operations performed here, whether by the Jordanian or visiting doctors, were filmed, and will be edited and distributed and sold abroad to hospitals and universities to teach new methods to ophthalmic surgeons.

**CORRECTION** An editor's note in last week's Star gave the incorrect impression that Project Orbis was training Amman to teach Jordanian doctors, rather than to learn from them. In fact doctors in Jordan are offering their expertise to the project for international benefit. The Star apologises for the error.



The Project Orbis team gathers around the patient with ultra-modern equipment, in the DC-8's self-contained operating theatre

## Bank whose business is sight

THE JORDANIAN Eye Bank began work only recently, despite the fact that the idea of its establishment dates from 1979.

The bank was set up due to the urgent need for resources for cornea transplants. The number of the Jordanian is very high—well over 2,000, according to statistics.

Eye Bank Dr. Sayegh, told The Star. The idea of the bank was conceived during the past two years with the help of the Medical Faculty at the University of Jordan and the Royal Medical Services, the Ministry of Health and the private sector.

"It was decided to set up the bank in the Jordan University Hospital," Dr. Sayegh said. "The bank is managed by a member of the Ministry of Health together with representatives of the Ministry, Royal Medical Services and the private sector."

The bank officially opened on 10 March 1979. On the same day the University Hospital and the Medical Services began cornea operations with international help. The first operations were conducted with the participation of eye specialists from the United States, but later Jordanian specialists continued on their own. So far 300 cornea transplants have been completed at the University Hospital and at Al-Husseini Medical Centre.

"To start with," Dr. Sayegh said, "the bank depended on corneas imported from donors in the United States. At present we obtain corneas from four sources: the United States, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Denmark."

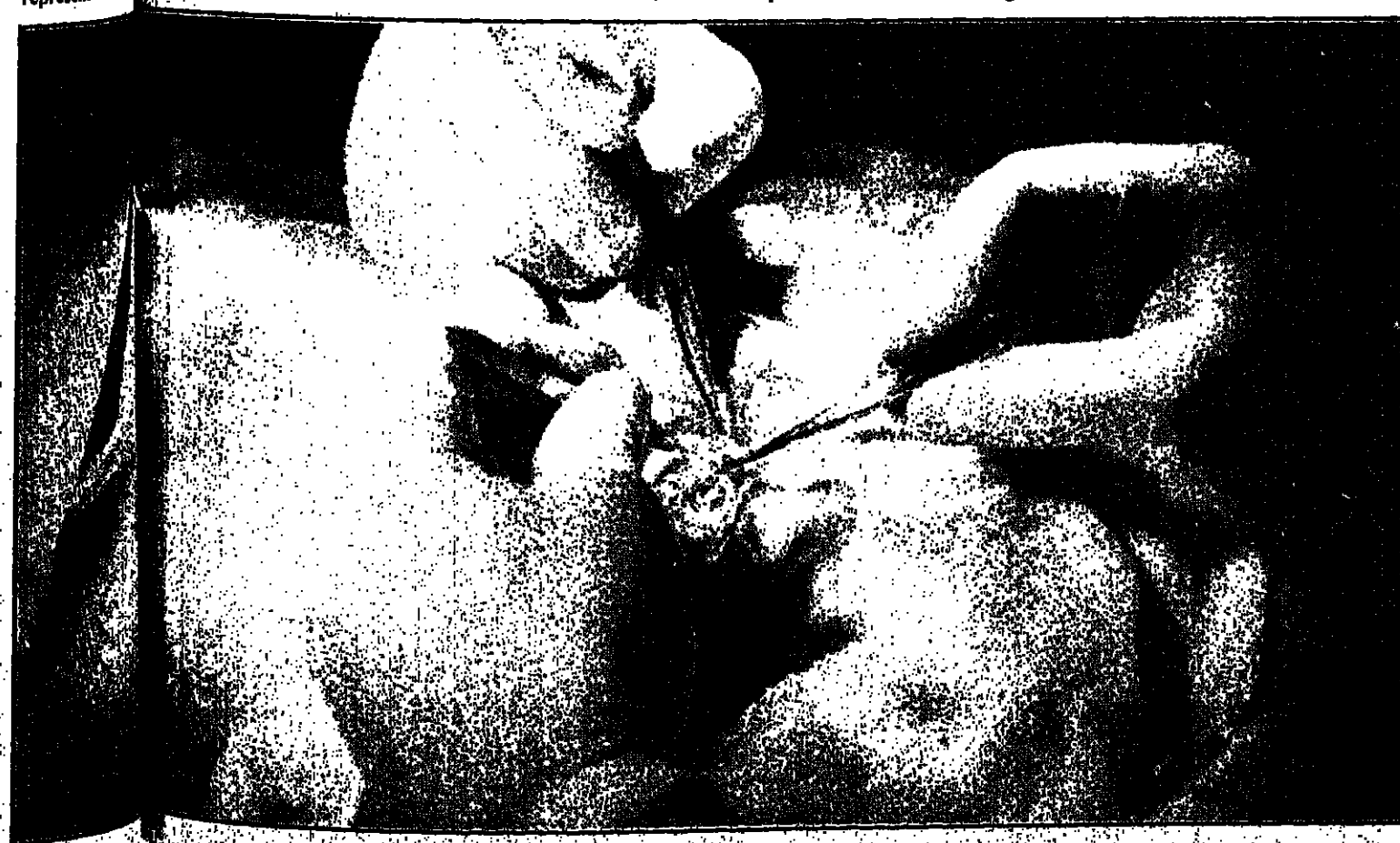
"Local sources are rare, but we hope we can do

without foreign aid in the near future through local donations."

Dr. Sayegh appealed to the public to authorise the use of their eyes in transplants after their death. He said this was permissible under Islam, quoting the Prophet Mohammad as saying: "Believers represent one body. If one member complains the other members suffer."

Donated eyes and corneas are preserved by special methods for later distribution among qualified surgeons.

A society called the "Friends of the Jordanian Eye Bank" has also been formed. Its aims are to assist the eye bank in performing its mission, enlighten citizens regarding the donation of their eyes, participate in financing ophthalmic surgery for needy patients, assist in disseminating health information and support ophthalmological research.



Sure hands guide instruments, as the eye is the only part of the patient's face not covered by the sterile cloth (All photos by Hassan Ibrahim)



Dr. Paton in the classroom of the Orbis plane

## An idea of sharing

DR. DAVID PATON, the founder of Orbis, used to travel a lot. He did surgery and filled in vacancies in such places as South Korea, Mexico and Newfoundland; and in the process, he says, he learned more than he taught.

Everywhere he went, he felt that what one person can do with his hands is insignificant. Isolated achievements were either martyrdom, or an "ego-trip," he said. "The only way it is of lasting value is by sharing whatever skill you have, and allowing it to remain in the country and benefit many people," he told The Star in an exclusive interview.

This idea that was the seed that bore fruit in Project Orbis, which Dr. Paton established in 1974. It was not until last year that Orbis literally got off the ground, with the plane flying in different countries to implement these ideas.

"Orbis is the first attempt to demonstrate the effectiveness and importance of skills transfer by hands-on surgery," he said. Practical instruction is needed in all surgery, and purpose of Orbis is to provide the opportunity to update skills. "What we're looking for is the dissemination of excellence, not achievement."

During his two-day visit to Jordan, Dr. Paton and the Orbis staff were received by His Majesty King Hussein and Queen Noor. During the reception given by the Queen, Dr. Paton received his second Jordanian medal. The first was awarded him by the King in 1964 for starting the Jordanian eye bank during the year in which he worked at the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem.

Dr. Paton said he had been back to visit the hospital twice since then, but the second visit was "strange": it was like coming back to see the same hospital in a different country. He felt that the hospital was not the same, did not function properly, so he never went back.

"I have a very special feeling about Jordan. A very important year of my life was spent here," he enjoyed the work in Jerusalem very much, came back to see the King and was looking forward to the possibility of seeing him again.

Because of his fascination with the challenges and assets of the Arab world, he has come back to become the medical director of King Khalid Specialist Eye Hospital in Riyadh, which is the biggest modern hospital in the world. Dr. Paton hopes to apply the Orbis technique of practical teaching of surgery on the ground. He took this job, giving up a professorship and the chairmanship of the American Board of Ophthalmology, to start with a new hospital already built and equipped and "to put into it the methods that will benefit Saudis and others."

"The essence of Orbis is learning the skills as somebody teaches them to you," continued Dr. Paton. "Any intelligent, educated person can learn surgery, but to learn to cope with and treat patients is different. The Orbis method cuts across the line of 'town and gown', bringing together a whole line of performers. He feels it is important to bring together not just academicians, but practitioners. "Some doctors don't know their own greatness—we recognize their talents."

The operating costs of Orbis are \$2.5 million annually. "A tiny fraction of the cost of missiles pointed at each other in Europe," and Dr. Paton feels this money is well spent -- in communicating with countries whose governments disagree with each other. Dr. Paton, as do the staff of Orbis, emphasises that Orbis' mission is to learn from local methods, and to disseminate this information to other countries where surgeons can benefit from them.

Dr. Ibrahim Ayesh (foreground) operates as Dr. Norman Radtke assists



# Avoid the evil results of despair

By Ya'acoub Jaber

WE CERTAINLY hope that press reports about US plans to impose economic and military sanctions on Israel are true, not only because such a step has become imperative in the light of increasing Israeli intransigence and arrogance, but also for the sake of American credibility in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

To explain our point, let us imagine for a few moments how the US standing would be in this region, and other parts of the world, if Israel managed to impose its own conditions on Lebanon. This would be coming after months of negotiations with the participation of the United States, and after the limited spirit of precious time is lost, none of it left for movement towards an overall Middle East solution.

The picture, in my belief, would be extremely gloomy. The virtue of moderation would be subjected to serious questioning.

The United States, after all, has been able to turn the invasion of Lebanon, with all the suffering it inflicted on tens of thousands of innocent civilians, into a political asset through carefully and skillfully calculated steps. The most prominent of these was President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

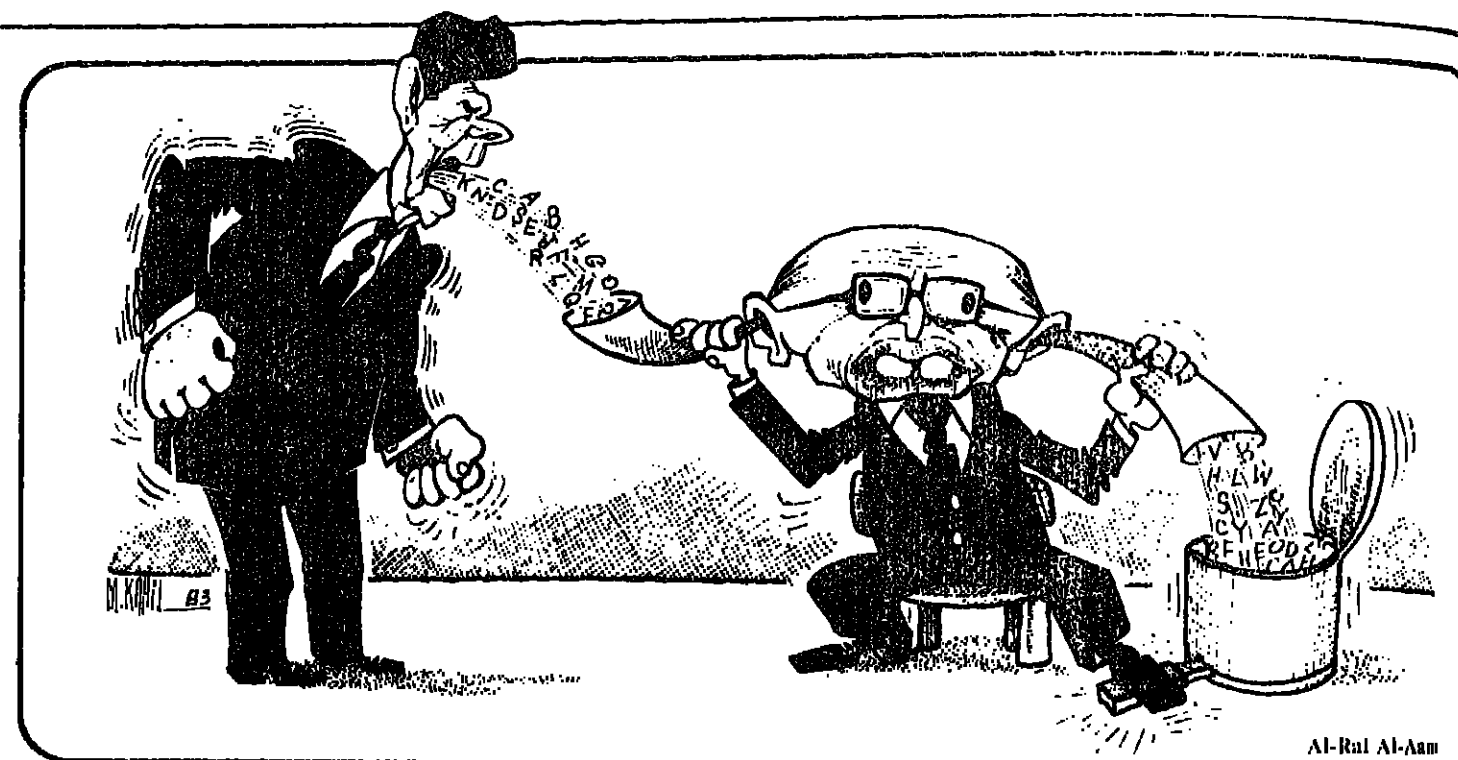
These gains, however, remain transitional and very vulnerable to sudden setbacks. The bitterness which the invasion has caused along with Israel's escalating oppressive measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza make the gains' permanency dependent on swift, American follow-up action satisfying the area's basic demands for peace, security and justice.

If Washington fails to come up with such action in the immediate future, we are afraid that the result would be disastrous, not only to the vital issue of peace in the Middle East, but also to US interests in the region.

A more dangerous result is that moderation would hardly be justified. Little room would be left for compromise and extremism would find the appropriate climate to grow and expand.

There is at present a glimmer of hope that lasting peace can be established as a result of recent political efforts in which the Arab side has played a major role, while Israel maintained a provocative, rejectionist attitude. That glimmer of hope could easily be transformed into evil despondence if the efforts prove fruitless.

Under the Middle East's current mood, despondence is most likely to breed violence, extremism and a total reversal of positions and policies.



NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS this week tackle the question of Palestinian unity and the need to come up with a definite consensus among leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in preparation for the next stage of political activity.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Rayas says a United Palestinian position compatible with the importance of the present stage has become a must, especially as we see various proposals being submitted for the Middle East.

The paper adds that the Palestinians are the main party and the key to a common Arab Stand, and therefore they are required to forge a final decision.

Al-Rayas concludes, by urging all Arab parties to help the Palestinians to opt for the right path and adopt an appropriate common decision.

In Dubai, the newspaper Al-Bayan calls on PLO groups to resort to quiet dialogue within the framework of democracy and legitimacy, adding that time is becoming crucial and the situation does not allow for any public conflicts.

The paper describes the Palestinian national movement as a pioneer experiment in democracy and constructive dialogue and calls on its leaders to continue to follow this course because it is the only way that can avoid dissension.

"This democratic course must not face any setback because at present it is one to define destiny," Al-Bayan remarks.

Al-A'ahd, a Qatari weekly magazine, demands full Palestinian freedom of choice, saying that Palestinian decisions should be free of all forms of oversight, which has plagued the Palestinian cause for so long.

It describes the current Palestinian decision as an extremely important and an historical turning point because it depends the future of more than 4 million Palestinians.

"Palestinians are looking to the historic meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers in the hope that the meeting will have positive results as far as the fate of the Palestinian question and the unity of the fighters are concerned," the Qatari magazine writes.

"What is important for the Palestinian movement is to close all gaps and halt any attempt to drive a wedge in the Palestinian body," it concludes.

The Cairo newspaper, Al-Ahram criticizes Arab States saying that they are still trying to force the PLO to remain their captive, despite the fact that the democratic majority of the organization's leaders oppose this attempt.

It goes on to say that the final decision should be left to the majority because it touches on fateful issues affecting the future of the Palestinian people.

The situation in Lebanon, however, continues to be a major subject in the Arabic press.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam writes that Lebanese Christians discover with each passing day of the Israeli occupation that Israel has not come to save them, but to swallow and destroy them.

"When Israel swept Lebanon last summer, it also swept the Lebanese mountains, aiming at destroying Muslim-Christian coexistence," the paper asserts.

Nothing that Lebanon in general is becoming more united, the paper concludes by urging Arabs to affirm and strengthen their support for Lebanon, not only to gain its freedom from Israel, but also to avoid the disaster of the Lebanese schism.

Commenting on the flare-up of sectarian fighting in Lebanon, the Qatari newspaper Al-Rayas accuses Israel of being behind it.

It explains that Israel is creating trouble in Lebanon because the continuation of these tragic events gives it an excuse to stay there and prevents the US administration from taking a firm stand towards the withdrawal of Israeli forces in order to proceed towards the promised Middle East settlement.

The Qatari paper calls on Lebanese president Amin Gemayel to take a firm step against the phalangists with the aim of forcing them to lay down their weapons and abide by the law. At the same time, the paper urges Arab states to use all their potentials in canvassing international support for the Lebanese legal authorities, struggle to reinstate their control over the whole of Lebanese territory.

On US Middle East policy, the Cairo newspaper Al-Akhar criticizes the current American effort to solve the Middle East conflict, saying that it is not enough on President Reagan's part to declare that he was committed to his Middle East peace initiative.

The Egyptian paper calls for translating recent American positions into positive practical steps of concrete effect on the establishment of peace in the region. It also warns against further loss of time, saying that since the period for action is very limited, full attention should be given to preparing the ground for stabilizing the situation in the Middle East.

Here in Amman, Ad-Dustour newspaper comments on the projected visit to the United States of a delegation representing the Israeli-created Village Leagues. Washington could have denied the delegation entry visas had it wished to do so, whether the invitation for the visit came from a senator or from an official in the Administration, Ad-Dustour says.

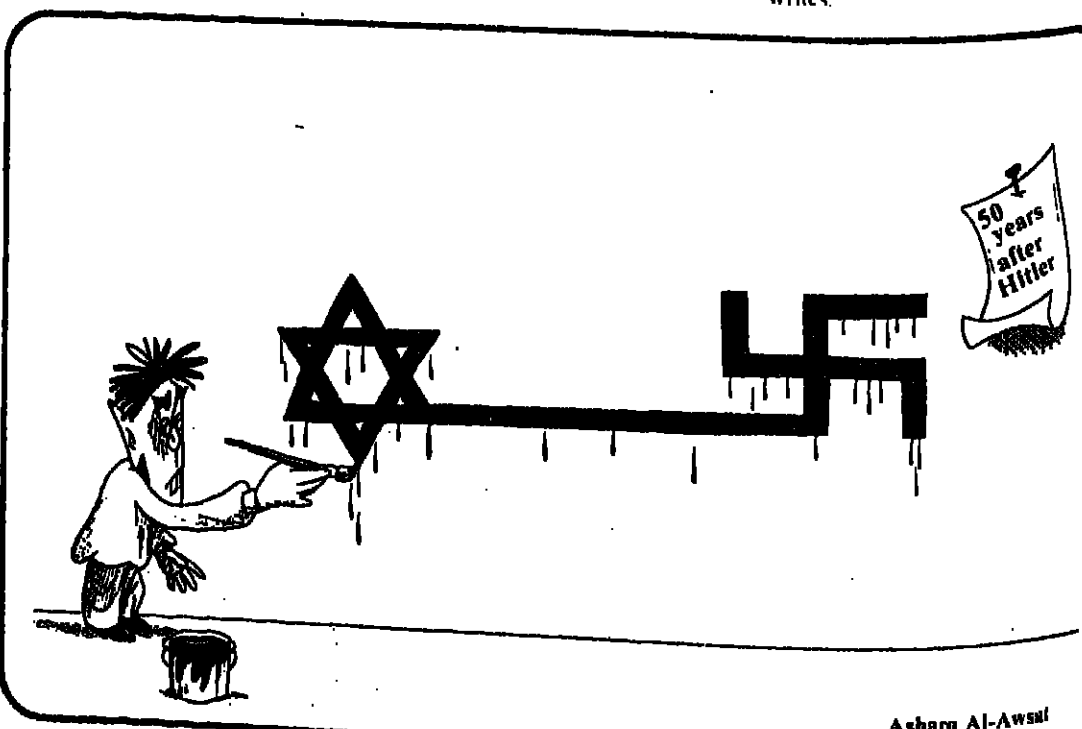
"The striking contrast lies in the fact that the United States still refuses to recognize the PLO or have any contact with it, despite the remarkable international status of the organization and the unanimous Arab recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Ad-Dustour goes on to say that the Village Leagues have been condemned and shunned by Palestinians because they were created by the Israeli occupation authorities totally to serve Israeli purposes. Yet the United States agrees to receive a village League delegation, though it has already stipulated that it would only agree to talk to Palestinians who have representative power.

"Such a move, regardless of the party which has made it or its position in the US political hierarchy, does not strengthen confidence in the US promises, and can certainly not be the interest of peace efforts," says Ad-Dustour.

Commenting on US envoy Philip Habib's return to the region, Ad-Dustour wonders if this time he can achieve real progress in his mission.

"What is known to everybody is that the US administration has not proved so far that it has the ability to tame Israel on the question of withdrawal from Lebanon, and it is now clear that such proof is needed, especially at present. It would demonstrate that the administration is capable of ensuring success for President Reagan's peace initiative and overcome Israel's open challenge to it," Ad-Dustour writes.



Kamel  
Abu  
Jaber



# A Palestinian alternative

Greetings to Jerusalem!

An Arab living at this moment anywhere in Palestine, whether that part occupied in 1948 or in 1967, must truly wonder about the possibilities of his fate. What is to become of him and of his future? What of the future of his children and of his once homeland? In the prison in which he now exists he has neither rights nor freedoms. The only way he can express his emotions, thoughts and desires is through demonstrations, thus exposing himself to Israeli bullets. Already over 60 per cent of his fellow countrymen and citizens, other Palestinians, live in a world-wide diaspora stretching from Australia to Canada to anywhere habitable in this wide world.

Verbally, he is told by some Arabs to resist and to continue the struggle. He wonders, "the struggle for what?... Is that his duty alone?" He wonders also who are his enemies and who are his friends. Whither should he turn? The late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told him that 99 per cent of the cards are in the hands of the United States. For a while that looked, rightly or wrongly, as if it were true. Until the Israelis insisted on maintaining their presence in Taba, clearly Egyptian territory. Though the soul has been sold, the rewards were less than expected. He sees the giant, perhaps the mightiest nation in history, led by a malicious midget. He wonders too about the 99 per cent.

Gazing towards the Mediterranean, whence came some of his ancestors, the Philistines to join with the Canaanites (also some of the ancestors of the modern Arabs), he wonders about his past too. How is it that three and a half million souls, collected from the four corners of the globe, speaking no common language and sharing so very little, can sit so comfortably in their occupation? "Who is the cat and who is the mouse?" he muses. How can the little one be controlled? Can it? And how?

He sees a nation's personality split into 22 entities, more contradictory than complementary. The self is not reconciled; not at peace with its own elements. How can it produce? And he looks into his past hoping that from somewhere, somehow, the liberator, the deliverer will come charging on a white horse. He sees none. No-one is telling him what is going on, and in the psychedelic atmosphere in which he exists, he cannot discern a pattern in the medley of sound and colour constantly changing its course. How did the little one neutralize the giants of the world: The United States, the Soviet Union, China, Europe, the Arab World, the Third World? What is the magic that he possesses?

With the Palestinian fighting spirit scattered in South Yemen, Algeria and elsewhere, and with the Arab giant so prostrate, what is the friendless Palestinian to do? Mr. Begin is offering him annexation disguised as autonomy while Mr. Peres is offering him the same in a different guise. Which is better?

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, is running very fast just to keep himself in the spot in which he finds himself: A spot the Palestinian does not like anyway. Soon, with the US presidential campaign under way, the Palestinian question will slide further down the scale of priorities. In a dispirited mood, he begins to dream blasphemous dreams. It seems to him that he really has no alternative whatsoever; not a viable alternative anyway. A thought almost sacrilegious hits him. His best course of action seems to be just to maintain himself on the land. After all, if Israel openly or de facto annexes the occupied territories, the Arab population will constitute almost half the total population of the new state. Israel would have achieved the binational state with or without realizing it.

The colour of the Mediterranean deepens with this thought, and the Palestinian, realizing that another alternative has been added to his already non-existent alternatives, becomes more confused. Maybe, just maybe, he begins to think, his best course is to lay back and let events take their course. For, in spite of the cruelty of Israeli rule, time and nature will be working on his side, and one day the land so violently snatched from his hands will revert to its original owners.

He smiles to himself as he remembers how an astute young philosopher once summed up the pinnacle of philosophy and wisdom for his ruling tyrant: "and this too, shall pass."

# How Hitler got his chance

ON 30 JANUARY 1933, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. He was to retain this post and with it supreme power in Germany until he committed suicide on April 29, 1945.

This was not how it seemed at the time. On January 30, 1933, Hitler's dictatorship lay in the future. He himself actually attained his position by constitutional means.

Technically he did not seize power. He was appointed Chancellor by the President, Field Marshal Hindenburg, as his predecessors had been. What was later seen as the Nazi revolution came after Hitler was made Chancellor, not before it.

Hitler had taken a long time to attain this high position. He had tried the course of armed uprising in Munich in 1923. This was a failure which sent Hitler off to prison—in some comfort. As long as Germany remained prosperous the National Socialist Workers' Party remained an insignificant faction in the political balance.

What made the National Socialists count was the Great Depression which started in 1929 and was to reach its worst point in 1933. The conventional parties, whether Conservative or Social Democrat, seemed to have nothing to offer. The National Socialists attracted a great following, though not as great as is often supposed.

The democratic forces could have maintained themselves against Hitler if they had held together. Instead they were more concerned to fight each other than to avert the threat from Hitler. Indeed, one reason why Hitler succeeded was that few took him seriously: he was regarded as an irresponsible demagogue who had nothing to offer.

The last German government that claimed to possess a majority in the Reichstag left office in March 1930. It was succeeded by Chancellors—first Brüning, then Papen—who had no authority in the Reichstag and maintained themselves solely by relying on the support of President Hindenburg.

This clumsy device worked for nearly two years. Dissatisfaction increased. No government could solve the problems of the Great Depression. No government could win a majority in the Reichstag.

The sensational change was the rise of the National Socialist party from a tiny group to become the largest single party in the Reichstag. Even now the National Socialists never won a clear majority. Their highest figure was in July 1932 when they won 37.3 per cent of the votes cast; by November 1932 their vote had fallen to 33 per cent.

There were attempts to bring Hitler into some sort of coalition. Hitler never wavered from his determination to grasp supreme power or none at all.

By the autumn of 1932 things were not running Hitler's way. The voters were drifting away from him. Money was running out. Goebbels, Hitler's most devoted follower, had a feeling of "dark hopelessness."

Only Hitler remained resolute. He was confident that sooner or later the situation would crack and a way would open to power. The opening came in a strange way. Franz von Papen, a wealthy aristocrat of no sense but much courage, was the instrument which opened the door.



Beginning of the road... Hitler with Hindenburg in 1933

Papen had been an unsuccessful Chancellor earlier in 1932. Now he decided to use Hitler and resolved to make a bargain with him. Hitler should become Chancellor but he should be surrounded by Papen and his friends who would thus make him harmless.

In the first days of January 1933 Papen worked the miracle: he took Hitler prisoner, the figurehead of a respectable non-Nazi cabinet.

There was one obstacle. President Hindenburg was a very old man. He had been a military man and had no devotion to democracy. Nevertheless

he did not like the violence and intolerance of the Nazis. In particular he did not like Hitler, whom he always referred to as a corporal.

With the shrewdness of a very old man he alone of the governing classes realised that Hitler could not be trusted with power or with anything else. In the end Papen wore Hindenburg down. Papen persuaded Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor more or less as a figurehead. The two key posts of Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence were to be in the hands of conscientious bureaucrats, non-political adherents of the President.

What was more Hitler could not see the President except in the presence of Papen. The taming of Hitler seemed complete. On January 30, 1933, Hitler became Chancellor.

This was not the end of the story. Indeed it was little more than the beginning. It took Hitler some time, indeed some years, to make himself supreme. He insisted at once on yet another general election.

This time, he thought, he would surely win a majority. The National Socialist Party won only 43 per cent of the vote. Hitler had to use other measures. While the election campaign was in progress the Reichstag building was set on fire.

Ingenious observers asserted that the Reichstag fire was a Nazi plot. Hitler certainly took advantage of the fire and used it as an excuse to make the Communist Party illegal. But it is now recognised by most authorities, including myself, that the Reichstag was set on fire by a single operator, the Dutchman van der Lubbe. It was characteristic of Hitler that he took such speedy advantage of it.

After the general election Hitler forced through the Reichstag an Enabling Bill which increased his power and made all parties except the National Socialist illegal.

Even so it took Hitler a long time to make himself supreme. Hindenburg remained a formidable check on Hitler his death in August 1934. Hitler at once merged the position of President with that of Chancellor.

A little earlier Hitler was threatened with a revolt of the Brown Shirt Nazis who represented the demagogic element in the party. They were eliminated by the blood bath of June 30, 1934.

Other opponents of Hitler perished in this onslaught. Even von Papen, once the creator of Hitler, escaped only by accident. The only remaining centre of opposition to Hitler was the army.

The older generals never liked or trusted him. Of course the generals were pleased by the restoration of compulsory military service and by Hitler's repudiation of the restrictions on Germany's armed forces imposed by the treaty of Versailles.

Nevertheless the generals thought of themselves as a political group independent of Chancellor Hitler.

Hitler's chance came in February 1938 when there was a social scandal concerning the leading general, von Blomberg. Blomberg was dismissed and a host of lesser generals were turned out with him. The new set of generals were predominantly Hitler's men.

What was more, Hitler made himself head of the armed forces, the Wehrmacht. At the same time he made his agent Ribbentrop Foreign Minister. It was in 1938, not in 1933, that Hitler's dictatorship became almost complete.

Even so the generals did not lose their independence entirely until 1940 when Germany's victory over France was largely Hitler's doing, or so it seemed. After this no one dared to oppose Hitler until the abortive conspiracy of the generals in 1944.

Hitler did not seize power. He was intrigued into power partly by himself, partly by others who did not intrigue for him.

This was true above all of von Papen, the frivolous aristocrat who somehow survived the perils of the Third Reich and survived even the Nuremberg Tribunal. Hitler himself acknowledged this.

On one occasion he said to von Papen: "By making me Chancellor, Herr von Papen, you made possible the National Socialist revolution in Germany." Papen answered with soldierly pride: "Certainly, my Führer."

(London Express Service)



## books

'Hunters in a narrow street'

## New hope in a city of contrasts

By Henry Matar

This week Henry Matar continues his article on "Hunters in a Narrow Street" by Jabra Ibrahim Jabra. The first part appeared in The Jerusalem Star of 3 February.

AND WHAT a contrast this city drew with Jerusalem! To Jamil, distraught and almost penniless, Baghdad seemed to be seething with the contradictions which beset all other capitals at the time. It seemed to oscillate between primitive, backward poverty and luxurious foreign-imitating affluence; between indigenous character and European artificiality.

To Jamil "The Arab gown appeared side by side with the European formal suit; horse-driven carriages ran the street along with Buick and Cadillac limousines." What impressed him most was to see poor barefooted women wading through the mud and filth of the pavements, while high-ranking ladies luxuriously seated themselves in their chauffeur-driven cars and their eyes stole surreptitious glances at passers-by from behind their black, tent-like all-covering gown.

Most women—whether poor or rich—wore this gown to hide one thing they had in common: their curious appeal, deriving perhaps from their sexual repression.

And Jamil Farran fell in love with this city of extremes where towering black buildings rose alongside low clay-besmeared shacks. And here he developed a love relationship with a girl, called Sulafa to whom he was asked to give private lessons in English literature by her influential father, Imad Al-Nafawi. Sulafa, however, like Jamil and Layla, is chiefly a functional character meant to

figure as a symbol of the changing Baghdad.

To manage to spotlight the events that were taking place around him, and to draw them with the brush of a surrealist artist, Jamil—the watcher—chose to make the events emanate from a focal spot, a narrow street running parallel to Baghdad's main Boulevard of Al-Rashid.

And from his vantage point, Jamil managed to gather the main threads of his plot and characterization, which he seemed to knit into a double patterned dualism. Not only did such dualism reveal itself in the civilizational and social aspects of life but also in the inter-relationships that governed characters of the novel.

These are set in sharp contrast with one another. Against the decaying heir of the feudal and bureaucratic customs—Ahmad Al-Rubaidi, Imad Al-Nafawi and Tawfiq Al-Khalaf (their very names savoured of stagnation, negation of progress and backwardness) stood the champions of change and rebellion—Adnan Talib, Hussein Al-Ameer and to a certain extent Sulafa, the symbol of new Baghdad.

Al-Rubaidi might still be able to use his influence with the authorities to prove his importance in spite of his inability to satisfy his wife, Imad Al-Nafawi might likewise manage to put up a show of power although he is unable to put his house in order. Tawfiq Al-Khalaf, above all, might still hold the admiration of everybody who came in contact with him, not excluding Jamil himself. He might still preach return to the bedouin tribal tradition of the poet and attack modern urban civilization.

But inwardly he knows that he is only an inflated balloon that cannot stand the impact of modernization. He is aware that he suffers from a split in his soul. He has received the highest Eu-

ropean education at Oxford, but pretentiously recommends the individual's rejection of modern civilization and a regression into obsolete tribalism. He hides this European jacket and trousers under the cover of a down flowing Arabian robe and towering turban.

He abstains from debauchery among his semi-desert folk only to indulge in it in the city brothels. He might even meet with the sophisticated British East-lover and East-watcher, Brian Flint, at a point where they both recommended disbelief in modern civilization and the return to the primitive beginnings of man's development. Yes, all those three—Al-Rubaidi, Nafawi and Al-Khalaf might have something to say, but they cannot hold themselves strongly together against a rebel like Adnan Talib.

In effect, Adnan Talib rises as the hero of the novel, and the champion of change and freedom. He has served all relations with decayed family customs and has decided to play his own game as a deprived destitute person.

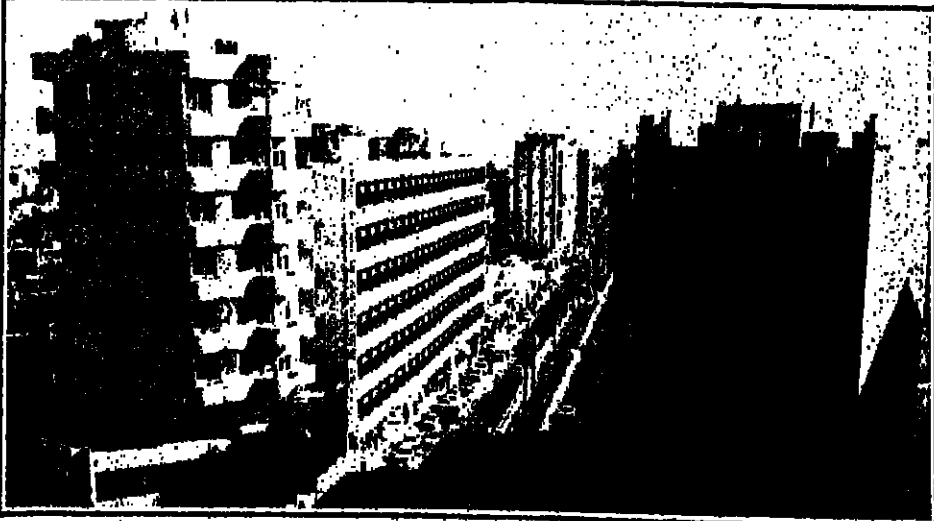
He writes poetry which speaks for the pains of the people and incites them to rebellion. And above all, he fights his battle against reactionary forces to the bitter end.

Even his attempt at suicide, along with his shadow and mouthpiece, Hussein Al-Ameer is nothing but a sort of abjection he performs to cleanse himself from the filth of stagnation and inertia. For immediately after he survives the attempt, he decides to put an end to the life of Imad Al-Nafawi, the symbol of tottering feudalism and reaction.

His previous violent move towards suicide only gives him a further push. As he is approaching his victim to strangle him, he exclaims bitterly to the man's face: "You've been sick all your life, but never weak. You're the wicked part of my being which I have been constantly fighting. You are the power of evil that has ever and anon said 'No': you're the mud, the filth, the manure of time preserved in silk attire and still allowed to flow through sick vessels of blood. You are darkness and disease, the damned curse of our life." To Adnan, the death of his uncle was an outstanding event—"The end of a whole epoch. Now I know that a new life will be sprouting abundantly as if the desert were to change into a garden of evergreen grass and rosy flowers."

On the female side, Adnan's counterpart is Sulafa, the young eastern girl who has dared to contemplate and plot the killing of her family-proposed husband, Tawfiq Al-Khalaf, should the marriage ever materialize. She rebelled against custom and even went so far as to insist on marrying her true love the Christian Jamil Farran.

What a hopeful note the novel strikes! And how differently the note sounds from what is happening now in the Arab world!



Baghdad: a city seething with contradictions

## Freya Stark at ninety

By Alexander Malfland

ASOLO (ONS)—Dame Freya Stark, one of this century's most remarkable women, has just celebrated her 90th birthday. She radiates warmth, humour and vitality. Her writing, which records 50 years' wanderings in Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean countries, has long since secured its place among the classics of travel literature.

Dame Freya has written nearly 30 books, including four volumes of autobiography and eight volumes of letters, essays and history. Three collections of photographs (the latest, "Rivers of Time", published last November) illustrate an alternative means by which she has portrayed the vanishing landscapes of her beloved Middle Eastern world.

She has been acknowledged as "a traveller of genius", whose journeys in Iran and Arabia have gained a host of distinctions, culminating in the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Earlier this month, Dame Freya, wrapped in a snug leopard-skin coat and matching cloche hat, guided me, arm in arm, over steep unimproved ways surrounding Asolo; the tiny Renaissance city 40 miles north of Venice where she has lived since childhood.

She spoke affectionately of her parents, Robert and Flora Stark; artists whose peripatetic lives divided between Asolo and the English West Country imbued her with a questing, nomadic spirit.

Frustrated in her ambition to become either a musician or a painter, Freya, aged eight, announced that she would write a sequel to "Treasure Island." The book never materialised; instead, she began to write poetry. Her godfather, W.P. Ker, and Charles Montagu Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" stimulated her growing passion for literature and travel. "From dear old W.P. I learned mountaineering, the fundamentals of literary style and the geography of Dante; whereas Doughty did me for good to the Arabs."

Between 1927 and 1939, Dame Freya made expeditions through Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran and the South Arabian Hadramaut, some of which she documented in her earliest arguably finest works, "The Valleys of the Assassins" and "The Southern Gates of Arabia"; post-war journals found her on "Alexander's Path" or "Riding to the Stars." Her last expedition in Western Nepal was undertaken two winters ago, at the age of 88.

We rested on a stone parapet facing the Venetian lagoon and I asked Dame Freya what it felt like

to be 90. She tapped her brow: "Inside, not much different, except for a certain difficulty remembering things. The mind fills with experiences, rather like a well. By my age, the well starts to overflow. Old memories rise to its surface, but there's not much room left for new ones."

Dame Freya rummaged in her Kurdish purse for a handkerchief. She continued: "Languages, lives of poetry, are all in here somewhere, ready to step forward. Only trouble, the delivery service is getting terribly erratic!"

"Do you feel the same urge to travel?"

She nodded eagerly. "Oh, of course. Mountains, especially the Himalayas, have a spiritual atmosphere which attracts me. I've gone up from Katmandu three times by pony. Four may be too much to hope for, I'd love to see the Villes Mories again. And the ruins of Palmyra. But I would never return to little desert Arab towns like Kuwait, wrecked by the oil."

Only the pace of Dame Freya's life has changed. She is easily contented, yet is drawn still irresistibly by the horizon and the desire to see what lies beyond. This summer she will ramble through the Dolomite valleys; perhaps later so swimming off the Turkish coast.

## Straight talk

AMERICA, AMERICANS  
by Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas  
(Collins, £12.95)

WHEN THE teenage Tony Thomas had had enough of high school in Bulawayo he got taken on as a cub reporter. The news editor sent him out to cover a routine car crash on the Salisbury-Bulawayo road.

By the time Thomas has organised a car and a driver and a photographer and got himself to the scene of the accident, the crash is almost over. The police have finished their measuring, the wreckage is being towed away, and the ambulance is about to set off for the hospital.

Rightly fearful of his editor's scorn if he fails on his first assignment, what does the young Thomas do? Why, he leaps into the ambulance and interviews the body.

A quarter of a century later Thomas still favours the direct approach. For some years he and Edmund Fawcett have reported America for The Economist. They are an impressive team, and this is an impressive book.

Their basic method was to wander about the country talking to people, the oldest journalistic trick and still the best. They talked to farmers, Wall Streeters, psychiatrists, basketball players, country lawyers, Presidents, preachers, and who knows what-all.

For anyone seriously interested in America, or merely fascinated by it, this is a lovely treasure-house of a book. It goes deep into areas of real American life which are never dealt with in the snippets offered up by outside newspapers or television programmes.

The authors themselves are more modest. They don't claim to know everything, and they don't moralise. Above all they have the outstanding virtue of informing their readers, not insulting them.

If the book has a fault, it is perhaps the absence of passion. This may be because the authors are eminent journalists, always looking over their shoulders to check their own objectivity. Their theme is that America is a mature, or at least maturing, nation, whereas we tend to agree with Clemenceau who said that America had miraculously passed from barbarism to degeneration without the usual interval of civilisation.

The real trouble is that "America" is too fluid a place, too fluid a concept, to be captured between the covers of a book. But this doesn't mean we cannot applaud an honest attempt.  
(London Express Service)



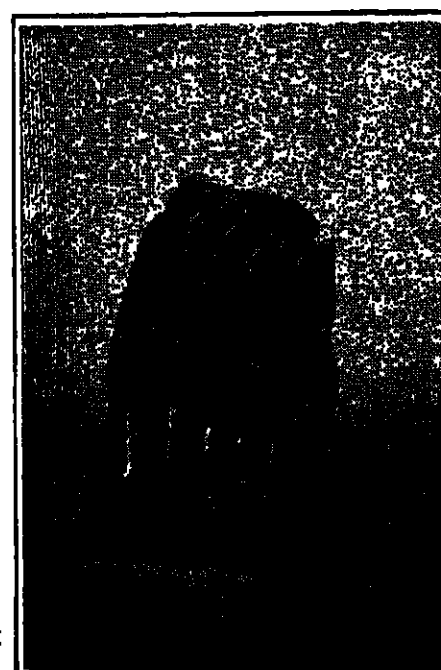
THE HATTER, exasperated that the March Hare's best butter has slowed his pocket watch -- one of Barry Moser's dramatic nightmarish wood engravings to illustrate the large-format Pennyroyal Press ALICE IN WONDERLAND (University of California Press), a handsome edition with four of Carroll's prefaces and informative, somewhat ponderous marginal annotations by James Kincaid.

## Ceramics exhibition produces interesting mix

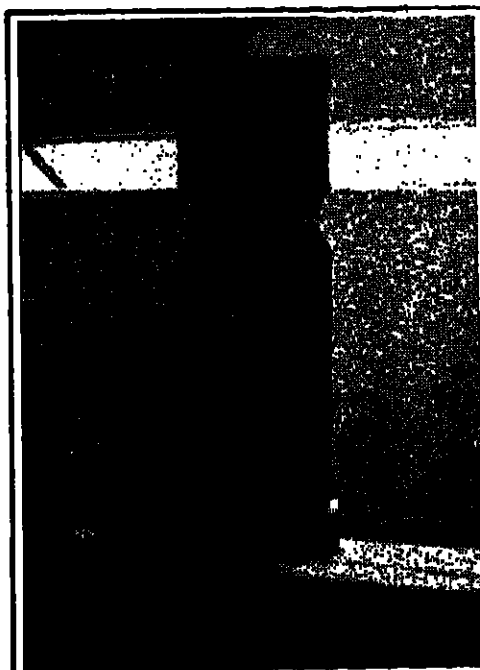
By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to the Star



Mythological animal by Hazam Zurbi



Stoneware by Jim Peters



Vases by Issam Nseirat



A wall hanging by Hazam Zurbi



One of Jim Phillips' 'weird uncuddles'

THE ALIA Art Gallery is currently holding an exhibition of ceramics—an array of semi-functional pots, sculpture and trays that sweeps through clay growths to large cylindrical vases to decorative wall hangings.

The diversity of the exhibits results from the coming together of four potters. Issam Nseirat and Hazam Sameer Al Zu'bi are young Jordanian artists who both studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Baghdad, and work now from the Haya Arts Centre. There they met up with two Americans, Jim Phillips who graduated from the University of Iowa and James Peters who learnt the art of potting from craftsmen in Korea.

Influenced by the art of the Far East, James Peters' work tends to be very simple, almost understated, but he is very technical in his handling of glazes most of which he compounds himself and very careful in choosing colours which he likes to combine with the piece. He is interested too in experimenting with local colouring materials that exist in rocksand.

His glazed stoneware is almost primitively functional with many designs taken from nature

In an attempt to move away from the circular dish we all recognise his dishes are flat slabs of clay, his vases take the shape of thick branches and his roughly hewn flasks deliberately show through rough surfaces.

In direct contrast is the highly decorative, almost overstated but virtuoso work of Hazam Sameer Al Zu'bi. He likes to use ancient artifacts to say something new. He recreates the mythological animals of the pre-Islamic civilisations that sprung up in the Fertile Crescent. He uses these heavy, powerful, human headed creatures with their curly manes worked into the clay to say something contemporary.

One double-headed creature symbolises the crisis in Lebanon whilst others are left to work on the imagination of the viewer. Most attractive are his small African pieces which are very expressive, and the wall hangings which are the only pieces that depict local scenes in large jagged segments. Except for a few organic shapes which he worked in his student days his style has settled on the anthropological.

The style of Issam Nseirat is a little harder to grasp as it shows no consistency and fluctuates from the highly decorative, which are the least successful tending to be overworked and too complicated to respond to, to the conventional and to the abstract.

Maybe he has caught the thread of his style through these explorations in the more modern pieces; the tall smooth, elliptical vases that seem to soar from their bases or the smooth abstract sculptures that seem so cool in their treatment. When he combines this simplicity with the indigenous result is quite beautiful as in a blue, wide bottomed flask or his lamplike vases.

Completely different again are the sculptural composition of Jim Phillips whose creature-like clay pieces could almost be made house pets if you go for weird uncuddles. They depict a story of their own life cycle which I shall explain, although Jim Phillips prefers his viewers to draw on their own imagination.

The flat slabs with budding beaks are the maternal base from which the mature creature develops. The stalagmite shapes with beaks on top are small and fully grown adults which in turn will become a maternal base dying as it gives life to the new forms.

Jim Phillips has a non-technical and intuitive approach to his work, allowing his imagination to work freely, the forms being dictated by his ability to manipulate the clay. He also has some dark-coloured conventional pottery on show which all adds up to quite a mixture to ponder on at a relatively small exhibition.

## Mozart, with a shrink

THE SUPERB pianist Claudio Arrau is urging today's young musicians to undergo psychoanalysis as part of their normal education.

"They try too hard to please," he says of the rising crop of musicians. "The movement I notice some of this terrible vanity in their playing, I lost interest."

Arrau went to see a shrink after the death of his teacher, Martin Krause, who had been Liszt's pupil. His career in the doldrums, Arrau was a patient of Dr. Hubert Abrahamson, consulting him nearly every day for three months. He agreed to play the Mozart B flat concerto in Washington only if Abrahamson stood backstage throughout the concert.

"My troubles had to do with vanity," Arrau said in a conversation with critic Joseph Horowitz. "I wanted to please. And I was afraid not to please. That is due to insecurity. Abrahamson worked on this. How right he was. The less vain you become, the more creative you are."

"I kept a notebook by my bed and wrote down my dreams. I learned to interpret them. I found out that anxiety is unavoidable. To be a human being is to be anxious. Anxiety acts like a motor, a creative push."

Arrau, who lives never New York, is not exactly florid in his compliments to other pianists. Asked which colleagues he admires, he replied: "I really enjoy Kempff. Kempff always I enjoy. Daniel Barenboim quite a lot. And then, I'm ashamed to say, nobody else occurs to me. It's awful, I'm ashamed."

(London Express Service)

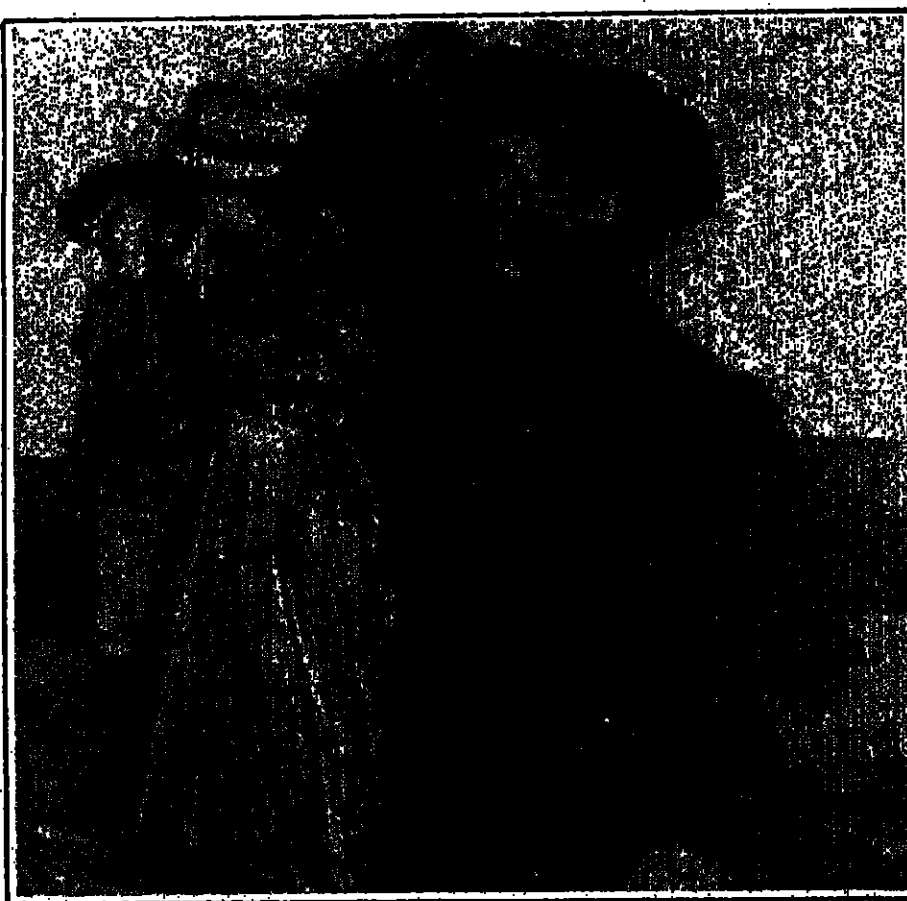
## Museums honour work of Marcel Proust

IN THE context of the fifth International congress of literary museums, held in Paris on the theme "The writer, the town and the literary museum", a two-fold event is at present devoted to Marcel Proust. In a first pictorial exhibition, set out at the Musée Balzac, are 71 illustrations masterly executed by a contemporary artist, Luis Marsans. Attributed, in his youth, by the cubist and surrealist movements, this friend of Marcel Duchamp, Dalí, Tapes, etc., gradually found his road which had nothing in common with that of his friends. Delicate and simple, almost a precious style, his painting adapts wonderfully to the delicate universe of Proust.

At the same time, at the Victor Hugo Museum, a second exhibition, photographic this time, gives a feeling of Proustian space. The photographs are presented starkly, without adornment, of any sort. If they didn't have captions beneath them taken from the work of the writer, these photos would leave us as indifferent as ordinary postcards... This is the magic of Proust. Full of symbols, the landscapes and sites carry the secret of the timeless and the universal.

Particularly well chosen, both for their setting and for the calm and tranquil atmosphere found there, these two literary museums relate, through paintings and photographs, a world transcended by the sensitivity of a being who, according to the words of Cailly, wanted to "write, under the orders of nature, a more or less important part of its secret."

(Radio France Internationale)



Painting by Luis Marsans





## A nation of desert lemmings

DRIVING IS a skill necessary to modern life. It is very difficult to accomplish what needs to be done without driving in your own car or relying on the driving skills of taxi, service, or bus drivers.

A recent visitor to Jordan was interviewed on the radio. When he was asked what he thought of the driving here, he replied that of all the many places he had visited the traffic in Jordan was the worst by far.

I have lived in Jordan a long time and when a new comer says something complimentary about the country, I tend to reason that perhaps they don't understand the situation, perhaps are unfamiliar with local customs. I give an explanation, try to clarify the subject, or say the situation isn't what they are used to in their own country that great changes are taking place here and that that particular situation had improved greatly compared to a few years ago.

But in this case I agree entirely with the visitor. The drivers on Jordanian roads and highways must be the worst in all the world. Our rate of accidents to cars on the road is about 1 to 10. Surely we are contenders for the position of top of the list. We seem to be a nation of desert lemmings making our suicidal leaps in the asphalt sea of streets.

There was a taxi in our neighbourhood that was smashed by an oncoming vehicle. A close inspection of the crumpled wreckage showed the steering column pushed in until there were only five centimetres between it and the driver's seat. I shudder to think of what happened the human being who was sitting there.

A woman coming home from work was rammed head-on by a carload of youths going 130 kilometres per hour. She's in the hospital with two broken legs, a broken arm and internal injuries. One of the passengers in the other car has a mangled right arm. It probably won't be of any use to him for the rest of his life.

A boy took a taxi home from school because it was raining and, even though he was riding in the back seat where it is supposed to be safer, he ended up with a collection of stitches in his face.

I don't want all of this to be too morbid so I've saved this example for last.

A man went out to buy bread for his family. He stopped at an intersection with a blind corner. A first car sped out of the cross-street, barely missing him. The second that was racing the first caught him on the left half of the car front. The young driver got out of his car and said, "Please don't be nasty and make trouble for us. We are students in the university and have examinations tomorrow."

If they were so worried about their exams, why weren't they at home studying instead of being out in the streets racing with each other?

If these youths were given weapons and explosives and told to go out and use them against their own people, they would be shocked and would vow that they would never do such a thing. Yet the automobile is a machine that is capable of either transporting us from place to place in comfort or dealing out injury, death and destruction. How it is used depends upon the driver.

## Exotic flowers by post

A HORTICULTURAL firm in Scotland's capital, Edinburgh, has set out to revolutionise botanical thinking by making the world's most exotic flowers available as houseplants by post.

The firm is the Equatorial Plant Company who aim to prove that anyone can grow orchids by introducing beginner's kits which consist of a seedling at transplanting stage, a mini-propagator and the correct compost.

The man behind the project is Dr. Richard Warren, a microbiologist and botanist who has put his training to solving the problem of growing the blooms.

"It all started ten years ago," says Dr. Warren, "when a friend bought a stretch of equatorial forest in Brazil. I visited him and discovered there were sixty different species of orchid growing there, often as many as six on one tree."

Dr. Warren collected some seeds and brought them back to Britain where he tried to get them to germinate.

"Getting the first seedling to grow was a slow process," he says, "and I soon discovered why the orchid is so unobtainable. Nature provides a trigger to their growth that hasn't been fully explained by science, so I had to develop my own culture."

The recipe Dr. Warren eventually came up with contains such ingredients as sugar and seaweed extract and, for those plants that need a more acidic base, it was soon discovered that adding pineapple juice and ground banana did the trick.

The seeds are sown in a clean air cabinet—the same equipment used in medical laboratories, which creates the aseptic atmosphere essential to the orchids' survival.

As well as the kits, the Equatorial Plant Company offers what it terms a full orchid service with single seedlings for sale and a subscription scheme that sends out a different orchid every month for £15 a year. There is also a seed sowing service for nurseries and cross breeders (Scottish Information Office).

## Chanel legend comes to life



Beat the thief -- the necklace of jewelled chains is embroidered on the evening dress



Head first -- hoister in Chanel style with cunningly cut tweed



Standing alone -- gilt-buttoned bell bottoms, the only trousers

Designer Coco Chanel in her old age was a hard woman to please but all Paris seems to agree that Karl Lagerfeld has done her proud. Lagerfeld is a freelance designer who has led the Paris and European ready-to-wear trade over the past decade and who accepted the challenge to restore the Chanel style for recent Paris collections. He managed to

give it a modern look without changing the essential elegance. His show had a packed audience of buyers and journalists on their feet and clapping their hands off for collection in which each of the 140 models was a winner. (London Express Service)

## Sore throats-- a winter peril

**SORE THROATS** are a problem for our family in the winter. Why do we keep getting them?

In the winter and early spring children frequently get sore throats. This can be caused by a number of reasons. The most common is a cold. An individual can catch anywhere from 2 to 4 colds in the season. Usually bed rest, a light diet, plenty of fluids like soups and lemonade, and aspirin to relieve discomforts is enough to see the child through this. A gargle of one teaspoon of salt in a glass of warm water will help the throat.

Tonsil problems are another reason for a sore throat. Usually the child doesn't feel well, may have a fever, and experiences difficulty in swallowing. Sometimes there is also swelling and tenderness of the glands at the corner of the jawbone.

If there are repeated infections of the tonsils-tonsillitis—it can lead to more serious illness like rheumatic fever and ear infections. It is best to ask the advice of your family doctor or paediatrician about how to manage these bouts of tonsillitis.

As sore throat can also indicate the beginnings of other illnesses, it may occur in the start of scarlet fever but is

soon followed by a rash on the face, neck and chest on the second day.

Measles frequently starts as a dry cough followed by a rash of white spots inside the mouth and throat. The rash then spreads to the back of the ears, forehead and body.

More serious is rheumatic fever that begins as a rather simple episode of tonsillitis that seems to go away after a few days of light illness. But the offending organism enters the body and multiplies, travelling to other parts of the body to settle in the joints and cause swelling and pain, and finally damage to the tissue of the heart valves, leaving the child with a lifetime health problem.

Infectious mononucleosis also shows itself with a sore throat and swollen tonsils.

Diphtheria begins with swollen tonsils and a sore throat and soon a greyish membrane, or covering, forms at the back of the throat. It is another of the diseases that occur in winter and early spring but fortunately this one can be prevented by keeping up with the child's vaccination programme.

Inoculation against this disease should be started at two to three months of age with the initial dose, with another dose within 4 to 8 weeks, and then another at 12 to 18 months of

age. Boosters at two year intervals keep up resistance that gives 98% protection. This means that even if the child is directly exposed to the disease, there is only a two per cent chance of contracting it.

Some years ago it was thought that virtually all children should have their tonsils removed and it was a commonplace procedure. Now the medical profession more fully appreciates the work done by these little glands on either side of the back of the mouth.

The tonsils are part of a protective ring of lymph tissues of which the adenoids are also part. They become inflamed and infected as they filter out infectious material that would go on down the throat if they weren't there. So they are the first line of defence against a number of illnesses and physicians recommend that they be kept in, even though they may be causing distress to the individual child.

Adults who had their tonsils removed in childhood have a higher incidence of chest problems and illnesses such as asthma in later life than do those who kept them.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

## Russian kotlety

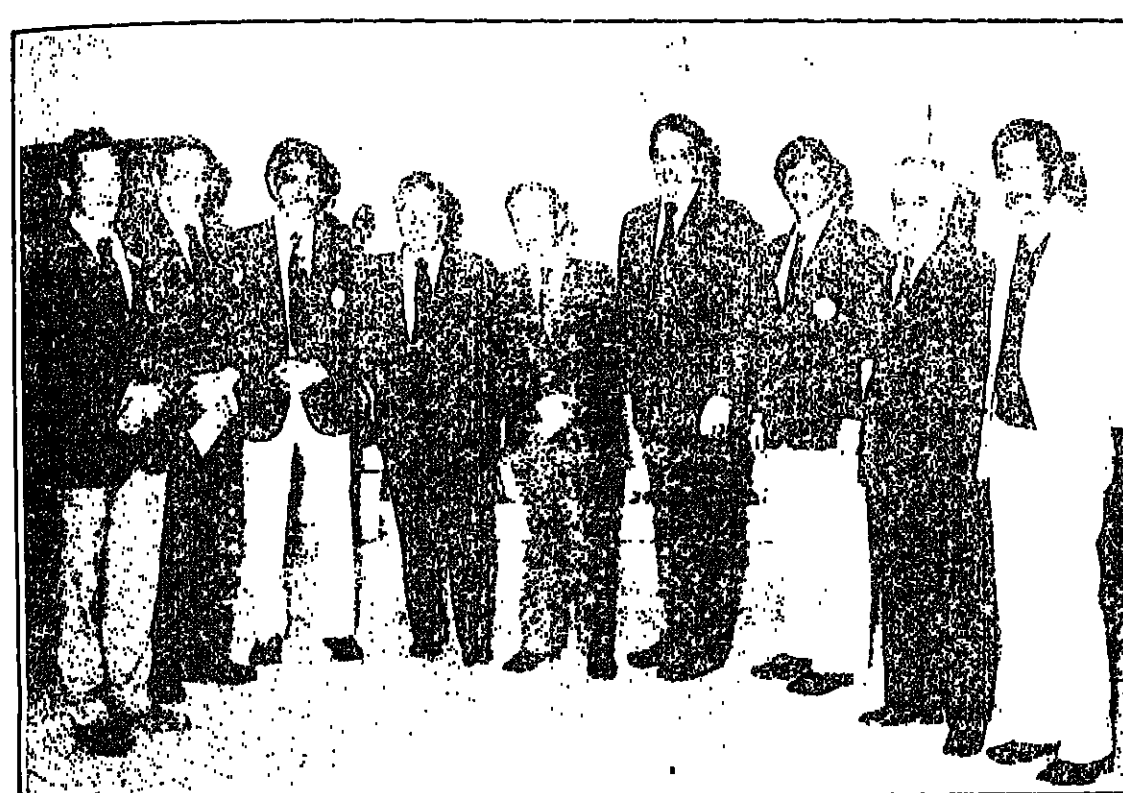
### Ingredients

- 700 g minced beef
- 175 g breadcrumbs
- 75 ml milk
- 1 medium onion
- 1 large or two small eggs
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 175 ml water
- oil and butter
- salt and pepper

### Method

- Soak half the breadcrumbs in the milk and add to meat, together with grated onion, beaten eggs, parsley, water, salt and pepper.
- Mix very well together until smooth
- Shape into rissoles (meatballs)
- Roll in remaining breadcrumbs
- Brown rissoles in oil and butter, turning carefully
- Reduce heat cover pan and cook for further fifteen minutes.

## Chef's corner



Dr. Jalull (centre) is pictured with Orbis team members and Islamic Hospital staff.

On Sunday night the visiting Orbis medical team took the break from their work to enjoy dinner at the Islamic

Hospital. The dinner was hosted by Islamic Hospital Director Dr. Adnan Jalull.

Four young Jordanian artists are about to embark on a venture which is a first for the country. Within the next few weeks Issam Nseirat, Hazem Zuhbi, Margaret Tadros and Faiza Haddad will be opening the first group studio, dedicated to all types of handicraft including pottery, glass work and woodcraft.

In recognition of the help given to them in their work by the Haya Arts center the four artists will be donating most of the proceeds from the exhibition to the centre.

Margaret Tadros completed her studies in industrial design in Romania. Margaret works with wood, glass and clay and is planning to experiment with the use of various materials in her design. She is also hoping to develop glass-blowing as one of the studios skills.

Fourth member Faiza Haddad trained originally as an archaeologist at the University of Jordan and has been working with the puppet theatre at the Haya Arts Centre. She will be concentrating on her work as a painter and sculptor.

Once the studio is working the group hopes to hold exhibitions and to offer classes in pottery-making. They haven't settled on a name for their venture yet but hope to incorporate the name Amra somewhere, in honour of Qasr Amra where, they say, a great deal of ancient pottery has been found.

In town visiting friends this week is well-known British journalist Irene Beeson. Miss Beeson has been a correspondent working for the Guardian, the Observer and other publications since 1960, out of Egypt and most Middle Eastern countries.

Since publication of the book "Sadat", which she co-authored with David Hirst, she has taken time off from journalism to write another book. This time on her reminiscences of Egypt, where she has been living for 21 years.

Amman Goethe Institute Director Adolf Perner and Mrs Perner held a reception on Wednesday evening in honour of visiting directors of Goethe Institutes in other Middle Eastern countries. The directors were in Amman for a working conference from 30 January to 4 February. The location of the conference marked "the growing importance of Jordan, notably in the political and cultural field," the German embassy said.

Alongwith West German Ambassador Hermann Maunz and Mrs Maunz and a number of embassy staff including Dr. and Mrs. Armin Koessler and Mr. Arthur Brunner, the many guests at the reception included representatives of a wide slice of Amman's diplomatic and cultural community.

Dr. Klaus Schultz, the Cairo-based Middle East representative of the Goethe Institute, was there along with the guest institute directors, who came from Cairo, Alexandria, Khartoum, Beirut and Damascus.

## Idle hands

IDLE HANDS are the Devil's playground, goes the old saying. This statement may be technically correct in most cases; but there are times when "idleness"—whether you mean to be that way or just have too—can be extremely worthwhile.

I found myself the other day in an old familiar situation: Waiting to see the doctor. This doctor of mine comes highly recommended by all who know him, and I had no hesitation in choosing him. But as to whether the recommendations I got were well-founded, I haven't had a chance to decide yet, because I never see him for long enough at a time to form any judgment.

So there I was, waiting for my regular checkup, sitting with all the other patients whose appointments coincided with mine (it's become fairly clear to me that this particular doctor likes to keep busy by scheduling three or four appointments at the same time and then taking them, first-come first-served). I waited.

And waited. And waited.

Luckily, I had with me something to relieve my boredom (I'd read all the magazines in his waiting room three times already). Fishing around in my pocket I found a pair of mints (those doughnut-shaped ones with a hole in the middle), still wrapped in their original foil. I ate the first mint, and waited. I ate the second one, and I was still waiting.

Absently, my fingers began to play with the foil wrapper. First, I smoothed the whole sheet with two fingers, removing all the folds, wrinkles and twist marks. With my virgin, flat rectangular metal plate, I then did a few folding tricks I'd picked up from a geisha girl in a dream a few years back. Using my fingernail to crease the shining metal—it was about four by eight centimetres—I made a bird and a dog, and a little ball, smoothing out the sheet between each stage.

I was still waiting.

After removing all the foldmarks from the most recent project—a scale model of the Dome of the Rock complete with calligraphy—I ventured into aviation. I had learned as a child how to fold a paper aeroplane, and considered doing this. But if I did that I'd have no choice but to test-fly it, and if it flew too far I'd have no foil left. So I made instead a powered replica of the F-19 jet fighter, with auto guidance programmed to return it to me on the first test run. A ten-year-old boy across the room watched me with scorn as I played with toys he was too old for.

When my F-16 returned I programmed it for a bombing run into the doctor's examination room. But stiff defences along the way forced it to return without having dropped a single charge (the ammunition was made from matches I borrowed from another patient).

I was still waiting.

The dangers of metal fatigue and contamination by traces of mint powder worried me slightly; but I figured I might as well learn something while I waited. It was this thought that inspired my research programme. When I tried, I found it was not as difficult as I had expected to build a particle accelerator. However, this was only after I had gained considerable experience the hard way, by building a nuclear "fast breeder" reactor.

The accelerator was the crown of my aspirations. Using radioactive materials scraped off the glowing dial of my watch, I planned and followed a rigorous programme of inquiry, producing particles, causing collisions and exploring the fundamentals of creation. I was still waiting.

Then came the cataclysm. It all ended, my whole programme went up in smoke. Quarks and leptons, matter and antimatter disappeared when the impossible happened: The doctor opened the door and said:

"Next?"



Mr. Antonius Mueller-Gerbrand

Mr. Antonius Mueller-Gerbrand has arrived in Amman to work as director of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Mr. Gerbrand, who has worked with Intercontinental since 1974, was previously director of La Guirina Intercontinental in Venezuela.

Mr. Nazih Al-Dabbas, director of the Jordan Hotel College has been appointed to the board of IMFOR, the International Organization for Tourist and Hotel Education and Training.



# on the air

855 KHz (AM), 99 MHz (FM Stereo) & 9.560 MHz (SW)

07:00-12:00 Morning Show (ex Friday) (News at 07:30, 10:00)  
12:00-12:05 News Summary  
12:05-14:00 Pop Session (ex Friday) (News Summary at 13:00)  
14:00-14:10 News Bulletin  
14:10-14:30 Instrumental (ex Friday)  
14:30-15:00

Thursday Country Music  
Saturday Picnic Time  
Sunday Science Report  
Monday Over a Cup of Tea  
Tuesday In Concert  
Wednesday Now Music  
15:00-16:00 Concert Hour  
16:00-16:05 News Summary  
16:05-16:30 News Summary  
16:30-17:00 Instrumentals  
17:00-18:00 Old Favourites

Thursday Special Feature, Pop Session  
Friday Picnic Time, Pop Session  
Saturday Jordan Weekly  
Sunday Special Feature  
Monday Listener's Choice  
Tuesday First Spin  
Wednesday Science Report, Pop Session  
Thursday Talking Points, Pop Session  
Friday News Summary

18:00-18:05 News Summary  
18:05-19:00

Thursday Great Books of Islam (30 minutes)  
Friday Melody Time (30 minutes)  
Saturday Top Twenty (30 minutes)  
Sunday Great Books of Islam (30 minutes)  
Monday Jazz Hour (30 minutes)  
Tuesday Sports Round-up (30 minutes)  
Wednesday Animal Vegetable or Mineral (30 minutes)  
Thursday Top Twenty (30 minutes)  
Friday Over a Cup of Tea (30 minutes)  
Saturday Arabian Music (30 minutes)  
Sunday Newsdesk  
Monday Date with a Star (ex Friday and Saturday)  
Tuesday Evening Show (ex Friday and Saturday)  
Wednesday News Summary at 12:00, 21:55 and 23:00  
Thursday News Headlines and sign off

Friday  
11:00-12:00 Likeness' Choice  
12:00-12:05 Jordan Weekly Music  
12:05-12:10 First Spin  
12:10-12:15 Talking Points  
12:15-12:20 In Concert  
12:20-12:30 Animal Vegetable or Mineral  
12:30-12:40 World of Arab Music  
12:40-12:50 Over a Cup of Tea  
12:50-1:00 Jazz Hour  
Saturday  
19:30-20:30 Top Ten only  
20:30-21:00 Country Music  
21:00-21:30 Cerebral Quiz  
21:30-22:00 Date with a Star  
22:00-22:30 First Spin  
22:30-23:00 Country Music  
23:00-24:00

Friday  
11:00-12:00 Likeness' Choice  
12:00-12:05 Jordan Weekly Music  
12:05-12:10 First Spin  
12:10-12:15 Talking Points  
12:15-12:20 In Concert  
12:20-12:30 Animal Vegetable or Mineral  
12:30-12:40 World of Arab Music  
12:40-12:50 Over a Cup of Tea  
12:50-1:00 Jazz Hour  
Saturday  
19:30-20:30 Top Ten only  
20:30-21:00 Country Music  
21:00-21:30 Cerebral Quiz  
21:30-22:00 Date with a Star  
22:00-22:30 First Spin  
22:30-23:00 Country Music  
23:00-24:00

## Jordan Television

### Channel 6: Foreign programme

Programming on Jordan Television is subject to change without notice.

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED
6:00 Bouda	The Chisholms	Le Journal L'Esprit de Famille	Variety show	Téléfilm (Part I)	Téléfilm (Part II)	Documentaire
7:00						
7:20						
7:30						
7:45						
8:00						
8:30						
9:00						
9:30						
10:00						
10:15						
11:10						

## News in French

## News in Hebrew

## News in Arabic

## NEWS AT TEN (English)

## Arabic news summary

## Voice of America

1260 KHz

0600-0800 The Breakfast Show

1700 News Roundup (ex Sat. This Week; Sun. News, Topical Reports New Horizons), 1730 VOA magazine Show (ex Sat. Press Conference USA; Sun. Issues in the news), 1800 Special English News, 1810 Special English Science & Technology Report (ex Sat & Sun Words and their Stories), 1815 Special English features, 1830 Music (ex Sat. New York, New York), 1900 News Roundup (ex Sat. Weekend; Sun. New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One), 2000-2100 same as 1800-1900; 2100-2200 same as 1700-1800; 2215 Music USA Jazz (ex Sun. Concert Hall; 2300 VOA World Report (ex Sat. Weekend; Sun. News & New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One)

## BBC World Service

1413 KHz, 1323 KHz, 720 KHz,

702 KHz, 639 KHz

World news: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00

NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00  
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:09, 09:09, 15:09, 22:09  
RADIO NEWSREEL: Daily at 14:00 (ex Sun), 17:00, 20:15

NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:09, 13:09, 20:09, also Sat and Sun at 09:09  
FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 06:45, 11:30  
STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:39



"Then one day it came to me: 'We've already put him down for a driving test.'"

## Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 10th February, 1983

### CAPRICORN-December 21st to January 19th

A close friend of yours may be rather upset regarding a romantic misunderstanding. They would deeply appreciate your help and sympathy. You could find that a member of the opposite sex is surprisingly helpful this week, and their advice will prove to be useful. Towards the end of the week, there could be a great deal of pleasure, owing to a very happy reunion, with a very dear person whom you have not seen for quite some time past.

### AQUARIUS-January 20th to February 18th

Take care not to let a small emotional upset interfere with your working routine and concentration this week. You will be able to widen your interests in the social field, and there will be extra gaily all round this week. Try to get to know a dear one's plans just a little more clearly, and then you could find that you yourself will be able to plan ahead with a little more certainty. You could find yourself doing quite an amount of travelling this week.

### PISCES-February 19th to March 20th

Try not to let family ties take up too much of your spare time during this coming week, as romance could be just around the corner for the eligible ones amongst you. This is a good week for business, and you could be given a chance to increase your income, and in connection with this, your dearest ambition could be achieved. Affairs which may have been worrying you of late could now be cleared up.

### ARIES-March 21st to April 20th

By having more confidence in yourself, you could form a new friendship which could hold future gains for you. This is a very good week, for new doors could open for you, and it would be very wise to forget the past a little, and look to the future. Someone who was once very dear to you, but whom you lost contact with, could get in touch with you some time during this week, and you will be feeling very happy about this.

### TAURUS-April 21st to May 20th

During this week, you could feel a little bit inclined to drop one person for another in the romantic field. Think first, for this could be a disadvantage for you. An older person around you may seem to interfere with your private affairs this week, but try to realise that they have your welfare in mind, and you could find that their advice could be very useful to you. The health of an elderly relative could worry you a little, but this is not serious.

### GEMINI-May 21st to June 20th

The indications are that there could be a little criticism from your family regarding a new association of yours, but if you are happy about the friendship, then carry on and all will be well. A suggestion made by a close friend could delight you this week, although some interference may come from a rather jealous source. You would be well advised to take no notice, and everything should turn out O.K.

### CANCER-June 21st to July 21st

You will find this week, that private affairs can now be put on a much more settled basis, thus making you feel more secure, so you would be very well advised to make the most of any opportunities which may come your way. If a loved one asks you for your support, give them all the help you can, but don't take on too much responsibility. A chance for working out a future arrangement could come your way this week.

### LEO-July 22nd to August 21st

There could be several invitations coming your way during this week, which will be very entertaining for you, and with very little cost to yourself. A near one with very shrewd logic could surprise you and you would be well advised to follow their wishes this week. This is a period when you would do better to be the listener and not the talker, and you could hear something which would set your mind at rest regarding a colleague.

### VIRGO-August 22nd to September 21st

A member of the opposite sex, whom you are very fond of may now pay you quite a lot of attention, which should give you a great deal of pleasure. Get out and about as much as possible. A friend could help you in your career, which could lead to brighter things in the future, but don't expect everything to happen at once. You should guard against indifferent relatives. Keep an open mind, and you should have quite an enjoyable week.

### LIBRA-September 22nd to October 22nd

You could feel just a little disappointed over an outing which you had been looking forward to for a long time, but try not to let this show, or someone's feelings could be deeply hurt. Romance could begin to run smoothly once again, and you could gain a lot of pleasure through travel. A friend of yours who may have been rather antagonistic in the past may now turn to you for help. The cash position appears to be most satisfying.

### SCORPIO-October 23rd to November 21st

You appear to have a very active week ahead of you, both in the home and in the social field, but you should feel so full of energy that you can cope with almost anything that comes along. You may find that quite a few people could ask for your help in different matters. Try to give this if you can, but remember to deal with some important matters of your own. A compliment paid to you by your partner should delight you.

### SAGITTARIUS-November 22nd to December 20th

Affairs could be fast moving during this coming week. Be enthusiastic, but remember that you cannot manage everything alone. Quite a few gains are also indicated for you. A new and influential friend you have recently made could show their interest in an ingenious idea of yours. You will be feeling very pleased over an important personal matter which turns out more successfully than you had hoped.

## Birthday

## Information

## Charts

### Thursday 10 February

Birthday Greetings to You. A very long journey is clearly indicated for you in the near future and due to this, you could well meet someone who could have a lasting affect on your life.

The health of an older relative could give cause for slight concern around the May to June period, but the indications are strongly pointed to their recovery with time, and you can say that it is nature's way of saying, "If you won't rest, then I will put you to bed for a couple of weeks and make you do so."

Should you be offered the chance of a quick investment, you would do much better to ignore it, for there is an indication of money gains for you, very soon, but be careful that people do not sponge on you.

Taken all round, the year ahead of you should be extremely satisfying in most directions.

### Friday 11 February

Birthday Greetings to You. The greatest danger to your happiness this coming year could come from a jealous friend who loves gossip. Watch this particular person very carefully, or your happiness could be spoilt. You would do much better to ignore it, then things do not get out of hand.

Just as long as you take care not to overtake yourself, you should be feeling much better and flatter during this coming year, and every way, there is strong indication of success and more success in your life from now on.

You would be well advised to act on your own initiative when you get to June, for the three months that follow, for here it would appear that you will get no better advice than from your own direction.

### Saturday 12 February

Birthday Greetings to You. A domestic change seems most likely during this coming year. This could be partly due to a decision made by a close relative and should turn out to be a very good thing for you.

You could have an opportunity to realise your ambitions within the next three months, and by the time you have reached June, you could be embarking upon new schemes which you have hitherto thought impossible.

Travel-wise, all your holiday prospects are extremely well starred and you could find that you go much further afield than you had first intended to, and have a very happy time. Also, there is a chance that you take an unexpected journey around May to June period, which should result in a jolly get-together.

### Sunday 13 February

Birthday Greetings to You. Some time in April, you could be asked to do a great favour for an old friend. You would be well advised to do this, for it could lead on to great benefit for you in other directions, and especially where your work is concerned.

During the next four months, the odds are that you will get your own way in most things. Problems may arise undoubtedly, but they should be easily dealt with, and they should be out of your way within six months from now.

Towards the end of June, a friend who has been living quite a distance away could visit your home, and stay with you, and much happiness could result from this.

Your health should be excellent throughout the coming twelve months, and all the little minor ailments which may have given you some discomfort should disappear for good.

### Tuesday 15 February

Birthday Greetings to You. After a few ups and downs, and a general run of bad luck over the past few years, all the indications are that you are now going to enter into a very successful and happy period of your life.

Hard work that you have put in should now be more than rewarded, and where your cash is concerned, you should be a little more secure than you had ever hoped to be.

Romance is very well starred, whether you are young, middle-aged or old. For the eligible ones, there is a definite indication of marriage before your next anniversary.

There should be an increase in your social round during this coming year, due to some very gay new friends.

### Wednesday 16 February

Birthday Greetings to You. Your world should really go with a swing, and where your family is concerned, a problem should be sorted out once and for all, once you have reached May, and you should be able to congratulate yourself over this, for you will have done much towards settling this thing.

If you should find yourself undecided during the summer months about the most important thing in your life, do not worry or get depressed, for after September, you should be able to see things in a much clearer light. Also, you should be able to make your mind up absolutely about what you are aiming for.

Where work is concerned, a colleague could approach you who would like you to make some short trips with them. This could eventually be of financial benefit to you, although this may not take place immediately.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Centre	Address	Phone
American Centre	11520	25700
British Centre	11520	25700
German Centre	11520	25700
Italian Centre	11520	25700
Japanese Centre	11520	25700
Polish Centre	11520	25700
Russian Centre	11520	25700
Spanish Centre	11520	25700
Swedish Centre	11520	25700
U.S. Centre	11520	25700
Yiddish Centre	11520	25700

## HOTELS

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

Amman

## EMBASSIES

Embassy	Address	Phone
American	11520	25700
British	11520	25700
German	11520	25700
Italian	11520	25700
Japanese	11520	25700
Polish	11520	25700
Russian	11520	25700
Spanish	11520	25700
Swedish	11520	25700
U.S.	11520	25700
Yiddish	11520	25700

## AIRLINES

Airline	Address	Phone
American	11520	25700
British	11520	25700
German	11520	25700
Italian	11520	25700
Japanese	11520	25700
Polish	11520	25700
Russian	11520	25700
Spanish	11520	25700
Swedish	11520	25700
U.S.	11520	25700
Yiddish	11520	25700

## HOSPITALS

Hospital	Address	Phone
American	11520	25700
British	11520	25700
German	11520	25700
Italian	11520	25700
Japanese	11520	25700
Polish	11520	25700
Russian	11520	25700
Spanish	11520	25700
Swedish	11520	25700
U.S.	11520	25700
Yiddish	11520	25700

## GENERAL

Service	Address	Phone
American	11520	25700
British	11520	25700
German	11520	25700
Italian	11520	25700
Japanese	11520	25700
Polish	11520	25700
Russian	11520	25700
Spanish	11520	25700
Swedish	11520	25700
U.S.	11520	25700
Yiddish	11520	25700

## EMERGEN CIES

Emergency	Address	Phone
American	11520	25700
British	11520	25700
German	11520	25700
Italian	11520	25700
Japanese	11520	25700
Polish	11520	25700
Russian	11520	25700
Spanish	11520	25700
Swedish	11520	25700
U.S.	11520	25700
Yiddish	11520	25700



THE JUNGLE  
EXPLODED IN  
THUNDEROUS  
ROARS AS THE  
PRISONERS  
WENT UP IN FLAME.

TAKEN FROM  
THE ADVENTURES OF  
JOHN HUNTER BY  
JIMMY WATSON

*John Hunter*

22 THE JERUSALEM STAR



10 FEBRUARY 1988

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one

Jordan Tower Hotel  
Omar Khayyam Hotel  
SHMEISANI  
Abdull-Kadr Al-Jazari St  
Tynche Hotel  
Hays Arts Centre  
Omar Ben Al-Nabulsi St  
To Inter  
17th August St  
AL RADWAN  
Aqsa St  
4th Circle  
Zahran  
Tawfiq St  
Holiday Inn Hotel

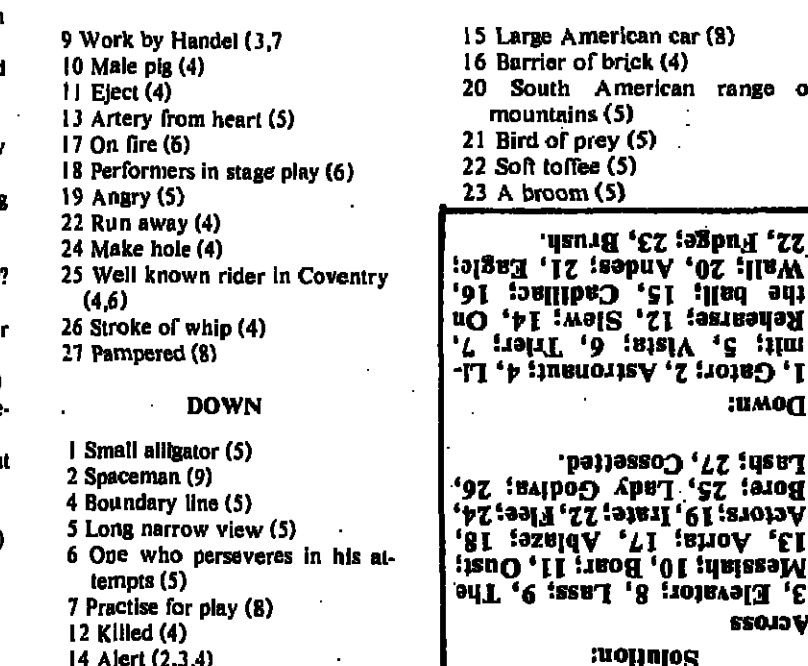
**EMBASSIES**

1. Soviet Union
2. USA
3. France
4. Spain
5. Australia
6. UK
7. Italy
8. West Germany
9. Japan
10. Austria (in Hotel)

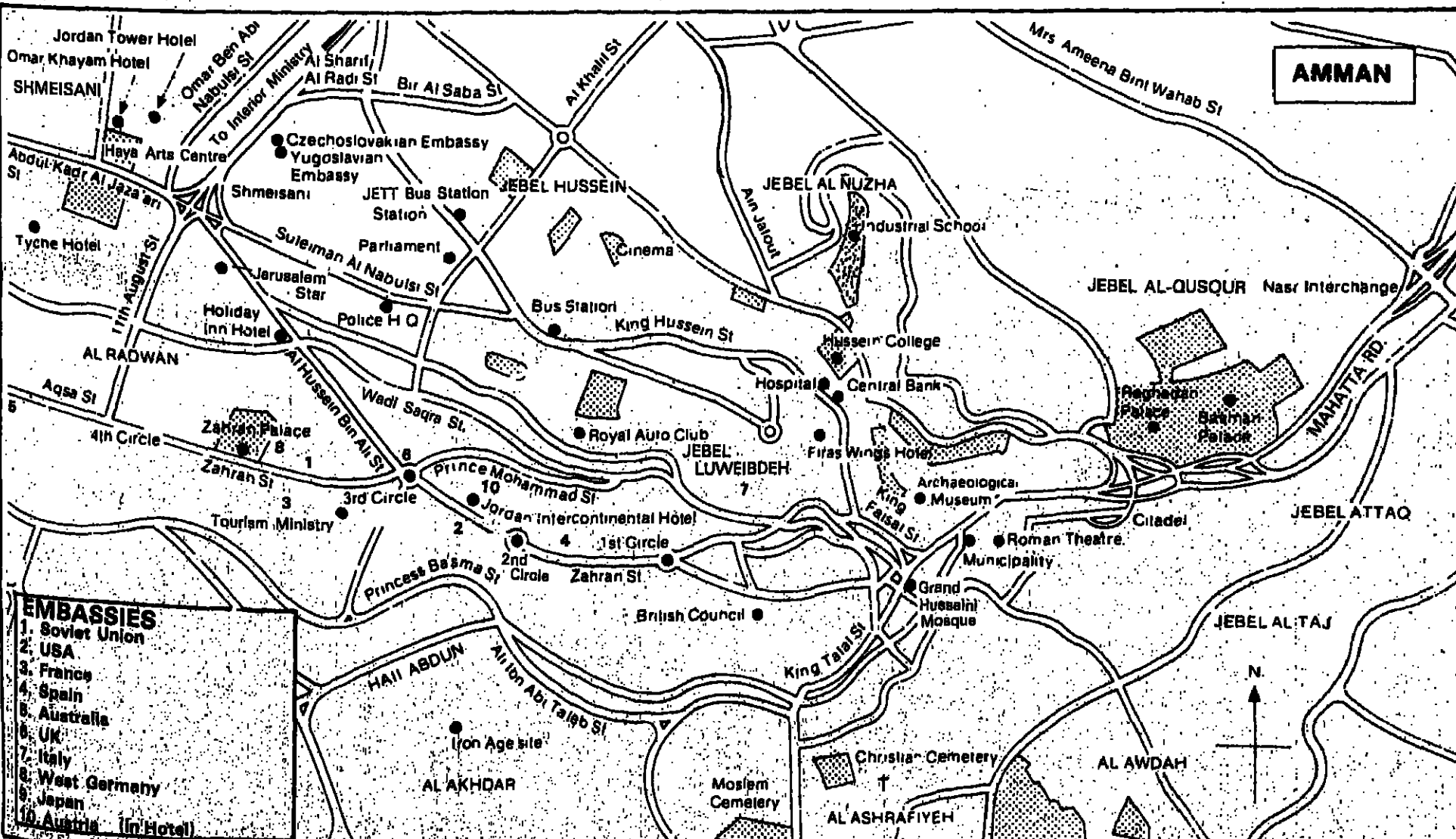
nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET; 17 words, good; 20 words, very good; 24 words, excellent.

[illegible]

3 A lin (8)  
8 A girl (4)



**Solution:**



10 FEBRUARY 1982